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GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR



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SIMS-DUDLEY POWDER-PNEUMATIC GUN.

for superiority between great guns and would seem to have almost reached its

used at each shot was taken into account. But the main was that the principle had been established, and what Lieut. Zalinski eventually did with the gun in its

to be evolved, and it took practical shape in the Dudley Powder Pneumatic Gun, of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company, of New York, which was tested last April in the presence of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and a distinguished gathering of Army and Navy men

at Mattinicock Point, on Long Island Sound. The gun experimented with was of 4-inch caliber, and with its mount weighed 2,000 pounds. the mount alone weighing 750 pounds. possibilities of the gun were amply der strated.

A series of trials is already arranged for, with a view of constructing a gun on the same principle as that tested at Mattinicock Point, but of much larger caliber. In the meantime a still smaller gun has made for itself a rewarkable record. This is the 2½-inch bore Sima-Dudley Powder Pneumatic Gun, shown in Fig. 1. The gun weighs 270 pounds, with carriage 550 pounds. The length of the gun proper is ten feet, the length from muzzle to end of carriage being twelve feet. The air pressure is produced by the explosion of gunpowder, no air-compressing plant being required, so that the gun is self-contained, and is a complete weapon. It consists of three tubes, arranged side by side on the same horizontal plane. The middle and longest tube is the main barrel and contains the projectile. The other tubes are connected to each other and to the main barrel. (See Fig. 2.) The breech of the gun and the manner of loading are shown in Fig. 3.

Two men are required to man the gun, and two more to handle the ammunition. When the gun is to be brought into action, one of the gun-ners takes from the ammunition box a projectile ready for service, and the metallic cartridge containing the propelling power. The projectile, G, in Fig. 2, is placed in the center tube E, and the breech is closed. The cartridge, F, containing six ounces of smokeless, or a proportionately larger charge of ordinary powder, is inserted in the right hand tube, A, the breech of which is then closed. Prior to elevation the distance of the target is estimated, and by

a comparison with the table of elevation the proper number of degrees is found. The gun is then elevated to the distance required, the ordinary gunner's quadrant being used.

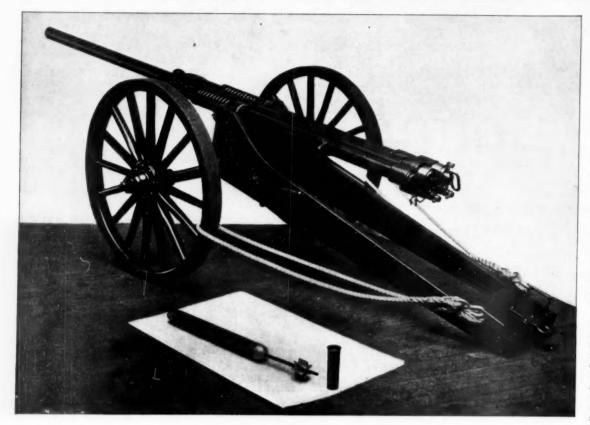


FIG. I.-SIMS-DUDLEY PNEUMATIC GUN AND PROJECTILE.

limit, and recent events would indicate that a leading part in the wars of the future will be played by high ex-plosives. Torpedoes have been developed to a high state

of efficiency for naval attacks, and now military men are turning their attention to the solution of the problem of a safe and effective method of firing high explosives in shells from powder guns. But even with the slowest burning powder, the initial shock to the projectile is enormous. The shell con-tening the explosive must possess sufficient attempth taining the explosive must possess sufficient strength to withstand the shock without breaking up in the gun, and when this strength is attained, the weight of the shell itself is nearly up to the maximum which the gun could deliver. Furthermore, even if the projectile reaches the target, a large percentage of its force is spent in disrupting the shell, leaving but a small amount is to be vented on the enemy. A further difficulty is the danger of premature discharge of the explosive by the shock of firing. After a long course of experiments, both in this country and Europe, the conclusion was reached that what was wanted was the ability to start the shell con-taining not only the high explosive, but also the far more sensitive primer necessary to its explosion, without shock, jar, or rise in temperature; and to immediately follow up the shot, after its inertia of rest had been overcome, by the continued appli-cation of a comparatively low pressure through a sufficient distance to impart the momentum necessary to project it to the desired range. Given such a system, the development of a gun would be assured capable of delivering aerial torpedoes containing large charges of high explosives at greater distances than those attained by automobile tor-pedoes, with greater speed and an accuracy unhampered by the medium through which they were projected.

The first to attain in a practical form the correct solution of the problem was Mr. D. M. Mefford, of Ohio, who applied compressed air as the propelling Onio, who applied compressed air as the propelling force in his pneumatic dynamite gun. His first gun was 2-inch bore, with 28 feet length of barrel. Compressed air at 500 pounds pressure was delivered from a reservoir into the barrel, the supply being determined by the skill of the gunner. improved and expanded shape is well known. A 15-inch gun, carrying 500 pounds of explosive for a distance of 2,500 yards, however efficient for coast defense, for

FIG. 3.-SIMS-DUDLEY PNEUMATIC GUN. BREECH MECHANISM.

which purpose it was accepted by the Government, was, with its ponderous machinery, engine, boilers, air-compressers, etc., unfitted for many conditions of warfare

The gun is now ready for firing. The pulling of the lanyard explodes the six ounces of smokeless powder.

This compresses the air in the tube, A, the forward end of which opens into a port,

which communicates with B, which communicates with the forward end of the left-hand tube, C. The air in the left-hand tube, under the influence of the compression, passes through the port, D, into the middle tube E, and expels the projectile. The air forms a cushion to relieve the shock upon the walls of the projectile, thus eliminating the danger thus eliminating the danger which would arise from concus sion if the powder were directly behind the projectile.

The projectile is of the famil-

iar type used with the original dynamite gun. The body of the shell is a brass cylinder with

pointed ends (Fig. 4). To its front is attached the fuse and from its rear extends a tail piece which carries vanes set at an angle that will insure rotation. The entire shell, tail piece and all, is 34 inches

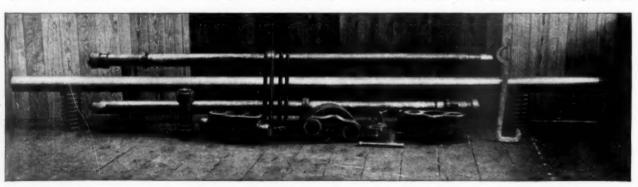


FIG. 5.—PARTS OF SIMS-DUDLEY PNEUMATIC GUN BEFORE ASSEMBLING

A range of about 2,100 yards was obtained with an accuracy which was surprising when the crude method of determining and regulating the amount of air

in which the ability to throw possibly lighter charges of explosives by means of a portable gun would be of ines-timable value. Such a gun was certain, sooner or later,

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and when fully charged weighs 11 pounds. In the long, and when thiny charged weighs 11 points. It the main body of the projectile is placed the 4-pound charge of explosive gelatine. In the forward end of the charge, and inclosed in a metal case, is embedded a 6-ounce detonating charge of dry guncotton. In the center of one end of the guncotton is a cylindrical case, containing 30 grains of fulminating mercury. The ignition is effected by a mechanical fuse, the form used being the well-established Merriam. When the shell strikes water or any other object, a steel ball within it is driven forward, owing to the sudden retardation of the motion of the body of the shell, and the ball, in striking one or more strictly and the strikes at the percussion caps, causes a detonation. This ignites a tube of slow-burning powder, which communicates with the fulminating mercury, and so explodes successively the

point of the last discharge, and countermine another passage in a similar way. The action of the projectile passage in a similar way. The action of the projectile would be to explode the fixed mines by concussion, and where the mines were not exploded the shot would in most cases be calculated to disarrange their mechanism, free them from their moorings, or break their cable con-

nections.

But in gunnery, as in everything else, an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory, and in its single capacity of a field piece the Sims-Dudley gun has made in Cuba a record which is nothing short of an inauguration of a new era of destructive warfare. The accounts received are naturally more or less conflicting in their details, but they all agree in their mention of the terrific and demoralizing effect of the practice made by

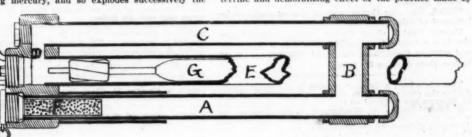


FIG. 2.-CROSS-SECTION OF SIMS-DUDLEY GUN

guacotton and the main explosive in the shell. The time of explosion is determined by the apportioning of the

low-burning powder.
For field work instant detonation is required. This For field work instant detonation is required. This is secured on the direct impact principle, by the crushing in of the head of the fuse and the driving back of the firing pins, which ignite quick-burning powder, the fulminate, the guncotton, and the main explosive in instantaneous succession. It is practically impossible for the projectile to explode inside the gun. This element of safety is secured by an ingenious attachment on the fuse in the shape of a little windmill or vane, which is screwed on to the fuse head. Attached to this vane and running into the fuse is a screw which presses closely on the metal ball within and renders it immovable. The blades of the vane are pitched at such an angle that when the fuse travels through the air they begin to rotate, thus unscrewing the threaded rod which presses on the ball. The vane, after the fuse has traveled about 200 feet, drops off, and the firing ball is left free to work the instant the shell is arrested in its flight.

One of the pre-eminent advantages of this gun is its

One of the pre-eminent advantages of this gun is its extreme simplicity of construction, which enables it to manufactured at a comparatively low cost. In Fig. be manufactured at a comparatively low cost. In Fig. 5, the parts of the gun are seen before assembly. When mounted it can be drawn by one horse or three or four men. It can be disconnected and placed on the back of a mule, and the carriage can be loaded on another mule. In other words, the gun and all its accessories can be carried by two mules. In the absence of mules five men could carry the gun, and five the carriage up any ordinary mountain side by cutting a branch about twenty-five feet long and using it as a carrying bar. The gun can be assembled and ready for action in two minutes from the time it is unloaded.

Another peculiar advantage of the gun is the almost

Another peculiar advantage of the gun is the almost entire absence of smoke and noise when it is fired. It can readily be placed in a position where it is most difgunners to locate it, even when it is in operation, at any distance over half a mile, and even if the gun be discovered, it can quickly be drawn by hand labor to another position, in many cases even without observation. position, in many cases even without observation. The recoil of the gun is barely two inches. In case of dan-ger of capture by the enemy, the gun can be made absolutely inoperative by unscrewing the cap from the end f one of the tubes.

It cannot be doubted that such a light, portable and ef-

the gun. The "Diario de Ejercito," the Spanish Army journal, said, in a late number: "The Cubans had a new gun, which gave our troops a great deal of trouble. It must have been very light, as they moved it about with great ease. We tried to capture it, but could not locate its case. We tried to capture it, but could not locate its position until it had completed its deadly work and was moved again. Its destructiveness was phenomenal. Fragments of the explosive hurled at us were sent to Havana for analysis by experts of the Navy Yard."

Yard."

Another account, from a Cuban source says: "In this battle the gun did its best work, although it was fired only seven times. The gun was aimed where the Spanish troops were the thickest, and after each shot the ground at that spot was found bare, except for dead and wounded soldiers, and the living near were seen fleeing in every direction. Where the projectile struck, the ground was broken and furrowed, and bodies of soldiers were afterward found torn limb from limb. The enemy retreated, leaving dead, wounded, muskets, munitions. retreated, leaving dead, wounded, muskets, munitions, mules, and provisions behind them." The Cuban correspondent of the "New York Herald," in speaking of the spondent of the "New York Herald," in speaking of the battles in Pinar del Rio, says the havoc wrought within the Spanish lines must have been terrific. The dynamite shells dug into the ground and tore open large gaps in the Spanish breastworks. They dissipated the squares formed by the Spaniards, and scattered the dead and dying in all directions. "It was the American dynamite gun which won the victory for Macco." in which won the victory for Macco."

In a report of a victory of Gomez received here a few

days ago it was stated that some of the projectiles which he fired at the Spaniards from the "dynamite gun" failed to explode. This is probably true. The first three hundred charges—powder, cartridges, fuses and projectiles— that were sent to Cuba in the summer of 1896, were not ordered or made with a view to use under circumstances of unusual exposure to rains and moisture and were shipped without any special protection from the atmos-phere, in ordinary wooden hand cases. In view of the fact that the pervasive humidity of the air in tropical swamps, and the Cuban rains, which at times fall less in drops than in sheets, had not been anticipated, the wonder is that the whole consignment was not made inoperative under such untoward conditions as it must inevitably have been subjected to. Now, instead of the paper covering, tin protects the projectile and the fuse, and the cartridges are put up in carefully soldered tin

effect simply on the destructive impact of its missle, is here no longer essential.

here no longer essential.

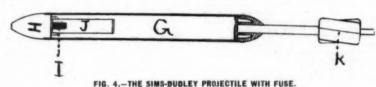
No less an authority than Capt. Zalinski, in a recent article, says of the phenominal work of the Sims-Dudley gun in Cuba: "The moral effect of such a whole-sale destruction of life is bound to make itself felt by the entire Army. The bravest man is apt to be a coward when he has to face an enemy with which he knows he has not even a fighting chance. This is especially true when soldiers belong to an impressionable and impulsive race. It is to the use of the dynamite gun in Cuba that I ascribe the wonderful success of the insurgents in being I ascribe the wonderful success of the insurgents in being able to cope with the vastly superior number of their enemies. If Cuba is ever to be free, it will be the shout of 'al machete,' and the dynamite gun that will have ac complished it."

Some further details of the British cruisers Amphitrite, Argonaut, and Ariadne have been issued in connection with the orders for the building of these vessels recently given to private shipbuilding firms. They will have: Length 435 feet, beam 69 feet, draught 26 feet 3 inches, and displacement about 11,000 tons. In many respects the new vessels will be identical with the Powerful and Terrible, especially as regards the protection of armament, engines, and boilers, and other vital parts. They will be wood-sheathed and coppered, and are intended to have a sea speed of nineteen knots and a speed on the measured mile of 21 knots. When at their normal displacement they will carry 2,000 tons of coal, but bunker capacity for more will be provided. A new feature will be high freeboard forward and a long forecastle somewhat like that of the Royal Arthur. The armament is the same as is the Niobe class. No date is yet fixed for their completion. for their completion.

In a speech at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Stevens Institute of Technology, on the evening of Feb. 18, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, said: "Official recognition has not yet been given to the work of the engineer, and particularly in naval matters. The attempt to deprive him of the just share of the rewards and emoluments of the naval service has impaired the efficiency of the organization and has caused bitter internal strife, which is to-day our great naval weakness, and whose continuance invites disaster in time of battle. Our naval commanders of the past century bequeathed to this nation predominance on the ocean, a predominance which was lost in the transition from the sail to the steam age. This inheritance will yet be reclaimed, but it will be secured as much by the work of the engineer as by that of the sailor. And if the National Government will permit the scientific colleges to send forth the elect of their graduates to compete for commissions in the In a speech at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of of their graduates to compete for commissions in the naval service, then it may be that the genius of the en-gineer graduates of such institutions will bring about the restoration of that command of the sea which our people have too long been dispossessed of."

The treasurer's report of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., shows a flourishing condition of affairs. The receipts during 1896 were \$30,214.78, and the disbursements \$25,108.34; balance, \$5,106.44. Adding to this the amount of \$683.45 for December, 1896, not paid, will show receipts over expenditures of \$5,789.89. It is certainly very gratifying that, despite the hardness of the times during the past year, the club has been able, not only to promptly meet its interest charges and its running expenses, with a balance over, but also to retire \$6,250 of its bonded debt. The expenses of maintenance have steadily declined from over, but also to retire \$6,250 of its bonded debt. The expenses of maintenance have steadily declined from \$20,734.54 in 1892 to \$12,640.31 in 1896, the figures for each year being as follows: 1892, \$20,734.54; 1893, \$17,-883.71; 1894, \$17,445.12; 1895, \$13,026.44; 1896, \$12,640.31. The chief credit for this excellent financial showing is given to the treasurer. The papers read monthly by members of the club continue to attract much interest; they pertain mainly to the history and science of war from a great variety of experiences and studies, as the following list of contributions for the science of war from a great variety of experiences and studies, as the following list of contributions for the season of 1896-7 indicate: Nov. 16, 1896, "The Greely Relief Expedition of 1884," by Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N.; Dec. 21, 1896, "The Battle of Franklin," by Brevet Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. A.; Jan. 11, 1897, "The Sailor in the Revolution," by Comdr. Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N.; Feb. 15, 1897, "Scouting on the Plains," by Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, U. S. A.; March 15, "A Central American Episode," by Comdr. Charles O'Neil, U. S. N. Charles O'Neil, U. S. N.

The dailies of Friday contain the story of another fight in Cuba, on the 19th of February, both sides claiming the victory, as usual. The New York "Sun" describes it as "the most important success for the Cuban arms since the revolution began." This extract is of interest in connection with the description of the dynamite gun used by the Cubans, which is described in this number of the "Journal": "All this was in the main plain, on the estate of Juan Criollo, and the odds appeared then to be against Gomer, who had begun the battle with 3,000 men against 1,500, but was now facing 3,500 men, of whom Segura's column was composed of fresh soldiers just entering the field. But unexpectedly for the Spaniards, the Cuban artillery, which Gomes had not yet called into action, began to fire from the higher of the two prominent hills on the estate. The dynamite gun, which in the earlier battle of Juan Criollo, was not very effective, now did splendid work. It was handled by an American officer. Three shells, exploding in the ranks of Segura, were enough to throw the Spaniards into confusion, blowing up, as they did, a whole



ctive pneumatic gun as this has already been found to be is likely to be called upon in the emergency of war, though how it can be made most effective is a subject of though how it can be made most effective is a subject of conjecture, pending its subjection to Government tests. For the sudden fitting up of a mosquito fleet it is an ideal weapon. It can quickly be put on to any craft, from a man-of-war down to an ordinary Whitehall row boat. There are at least 300 tugs in New York Harbor with deck room enough to be available for its use. In case of a declaration of war 150 machine shops in the vicinity of the city could be started up to make the guns, and within sixty days the 300 tugs could be equipped. It is no light advantage, for emergency conditions, that the gun light advantage, for emergency conditions, that the gun can be manufactured in any fairly equipped machine shop, as the ordinary style of tubes used for hydraulic purposes, such as can be purchased in the open market, can be used in its manufacture.

can be used in its manufacture.

The larger forms of this gun will doubtless find employment in siege work, and for countermining the approach to a harbor. In countermining, a gun on the deck of a ship could throw 100-pound charges of explosive gelatine at the rate of three shots a minute, thus rendering possible the explosion of the submarine mines mile and a half in front along a channel of 150 to 200 feet in width. The vessel could then pass up to the

These can lie in water all night, but their con tents will be dry an efficient when the box is opened in the morning. It is claimed that with the projectile and fuse as at present packed, absolute certainty that every projectile fired will explode on impact, is assured.

It was early objected that the uncertainty of the air

It was early objected that the uncertainty of the air pressure in the gun constituted a radical defect, which would greatly militate against the accuracy and range of the gun. This objection has in actual warfare proved invalid. It was found that one trial shot was enough to give the range, and the air pressure under the varying atmospheric conditions was so nearly uniform that for all practical purposes the fire was always accurate. This is the more surprising since the guns have been handled by men who have had no previous training in military service or the operation of artillery.

A point that enters here is the important fact that the zone of destruction caused by the explosion of the projectile is probably from ninety to one hundred feet, and it

tile is probably from ninety to one hundred feet, and it is found that where the fire is directed at masses of troops, the shock, even for some distance outside a fiftyfoot radius is so frightful that the men who are not killed outright are either dangerously shaken, or so demoralized as to be out of the fight. So that the extreme accuracy which would be imperative in a gun depending for its

guerrilla of fifty men of the Spanish forces hailing from

It is expected that the Executive Committee of the Inaugural Committee will adopt a resolution at its meeting Saturday night, requesting the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to order the United States Militia and mander-in-Chief, to order the United States Militia and Naval cadets to Washington for participation in the ceremonies. It is more certain that Encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, of Washington, will adopt such a resolution. Encampment No. 69 is the organization that succeeded in five days in having the name of Appomattox restored to the Virginia village, near which the Civil War was ended, after the postal authorities had changed it to Surrender. changed it to Surrender.

It appears that the Illinois Steel Company is proposing to furnish armor at \$240 a ton, provided it can have a contract for twenty years, and will, in that case, put up a plant costing \$3,500,000. A bill has been introduced in Congress to give authority to make this contract. It should be accompanied by a proviso that the \$3,500,000 plant shall be forfeited to the Government in case the contract is not fulfilled. It may be possible to furnish armor at \$240 a ton, but the question is whether such armor as we need, and are now using, can be had at that price. There should be no loop-hole of escape from the contract for furnishing the best of armor at the price named. No company should be allowed to se-cure a monopoly of Government work by driving out of the business by underbidding and then put up the price or default on the contract. The Government has had experiences enough of that sort.

Representative Gibson, like Consul Gen. Lee, wants men-of-war in Havana Harbor. His desire is expressed in the following resolution, introduced on Tuesday, with a preamble describing the outrages suffered by Ameri-

"Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the immediate restoration to liberty of every American citizen, native born or naturalized, now imprisoned by them in the Island of Cuba. Section 2. That in support of that demand the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accompany it by the presence of a sufficient number of United States ships of war to make the demand good; and if said demand is not granted within twenty-four hours that the city of Habana, and, if need be, other ports of Cuba, be bom-barded until said demand is fully complied with and all said American citizens delivered to the commander our warships.

The Mayor of the city of New York, as chairman of the Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Committee, has appointed the following Committee on Military Affairs: Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, chairman; A. Noel Blakeman, secretary; Maj. L. Curtis Brackett, Gen. Blakeman, secretary; Maj. L. Curtis Brackett, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. William C. Church, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Gen. Nicholas W. Day, Col. Louis Fitzgerald, Col. Francis V. Greene, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Col. Abraham G. Mills, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Wager Swayne, Col. Charles N. Swift. This committee has issued the following notice: "All military, civil, corporate and social organizations of the United States and all countries who desire to take part in the Grant Monument municipal innurto take part in the Grant Monument municipal inaug-ural parade on April 27 are requested to make applica-tion at the earliest possible date. Application for partion at the earnest possible date. Application for participation in the parade, or for any information in connection with it, should be addressed to Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, grand marshal, room 292, 1 Broadway, New York City, without further invitation or notice.

A mistake made in the Government Printing Office in printing the bill reported by the Senate Military Committee on the 15th, resulted in a great many protests being submitted to the committee by artillery officers, and necessitated a reprint of the bill. In the original print of the measure section provides "that all vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, from next lower grade in Army, etc." By such provision, officers of the entire Army were eligible to promotion in Artillery Corps. When Gen. Hawley's attention was called to the matter he directed a reprint of the bill so as to have the section read "next lower grade in arm, etc." It is the purpose of Senator Hawley to press the bill to consideration and vote before the close of the session. The Army bill has at last been agreed to by the Senate and House and the measure has gone to the White House for the President's approval. The House conferces refused to accept the Senate provision that the Army and Navy Hospital be provided for and retained for use by the Active service, but the provision was accepted by the House when a disagreement was reported. The President has approved the bill directing that a naval ship be employed to transport supplies to India from San Francisco, and it is expected that an order will be issued in a few days placing a vessel on the Pacific station, probably the Alert, at the disposition of the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, for this purpose. Secretary Herbert has recommended an appropriation of \$54,000 for the improvement of the naval station at Port Royal.

The Senate Naval Committee is holding hearings on torpedo boats, and it is expected that this will result in the incorporation of a provision in the measure authorizing the construction of some of these vessels. The Senate Appropriations Committee has incorporated a provision in the Sundry Civil Act appropriation \$50,000 to be expended at Fort Spokane, and another appropriation for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Haw

In the House of Lords, Feb. 25, Lord Salisbury and nounced that a telegram had been sent to the British representative at the capital of each of the combined European Powers, the phraseology of which was as

"Inform the Government to which you are accredited that Her Majesty's Government proposes to make the following declaration of the policy they intend to pursue, which they believe to be in accordance with that of their allies

"First, That the establishment of administrative autonomy in Crete is necessary to the termination of in-ternational occupation of that island. "Second. That subject to such system of administra-

tive autonomy, Crete ought to remain a portion of the Turkish Empire. "Third. That the Government of Greece ought to be

informed of this resolution.

Fourth. That if either Turkey or Greece should per sist in a refusal when required to withdraw her naval and military forces from the island, the Powers should impose their decision by force."

There has been a lively discussion in the daily papers during the past week as to whether Consul General Lee at Havana has resigned or threatened to resign because the Administration at Washington is not disposed to act so vigorously as it should in defense of naturalized American citizens. In confirmation of its statement that Gen. Lee is dissatisfied with the action of the Government, the New York "Herald" of Friday publishes this dispatch:

ment, the New York "Herald" of Friday publishes and dispatch:
"Olney, Washington: Have demanded release of Scott, American citizen, who has been kept in prison and incomunicado without due process law eleven days.
"Trust you appreciate gravity situation and are prepared to sustain me.
"Must have war ship immediately. How many ships have you at Tampa, Key West, and Southern waters, and are you prepared to send them here, should it become necessary?
"I cannot and will not stand another Ruiz murder.
"LEE, Havana."

"LEE, Havana."

Congress has had a lively debate during the week over Cuban matters, and the air has been sulphurous with warlike talk. When will our legislators realize that the items of their budget have more influence on foreign action than any amount of tall talk. They think that the country can afford to enter upon a policy that may cost it hundreds of millions, but it cannot spare a beggarly million to make such a policy effective.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

On Saturday, Feb. 20, in the Senate, the Vice-President presented a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation of \$20,000 for armament of fortifications, for the purchase of machine guns for the fiscal year 1898. Senator Cameron, on Feb. 19, reported favorably, from

mament of fortifications, for the purchase of machine gans for the fiscal year 1898.

Senator Cameron, on Feb. 19, reported favorably, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, concerning the bill to authorize the President to appoint and confer the rank of 1st Lieutenant of Marines upon the leader of the U. S. Marine Band. The report was accompanied by a commendatory letter from Secretary Herbert.

Senator Gallinger, from the Committee on Pensions, on Feb. 20, submitted a favorable report on the bill to increase the pension of William N. Wells. Acting Master of the Navy during the war. He received very serious injuries during an engagement between the Miami and the ram Albemarie, in 1864.

The Senate Committee on Claims has favorably reported the amendment to the Deficiency bill appropriating \$12,000 to reimburse the sufferers by the shipwreck of the U. S. S. Cutter Gallatin for their loss.

The Senate Naval Committee and the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for 3,000 copies of a new edition of the book of "Flags of Martitine Nations," of which such number as may be necessary shall be reserved for use by the of "Plags of Martitine Nations," of which such number as may be necessary shall be reserved for use by the purtnent, on board vessels, at naval stations, and an official use by the Departments of State, Treasurendent of public documents. Provided, That no copies of said book shall be distributed gratuitously.

The House Naval Committee has favorably reported the Senate bill to amend chapter 67, vol. 23, U. S. Stat. At Large, and to further provide for the retirement of entitled States Navy, with an amendment providing that such retirement will take place only when an enlisted man has served thirty years in the United States Army and Marine Corps. or as an enlisted man on appointed party officer in the United States Navy, and shall have attained the age of fifty-five years.

Senator McMillan has introduced an amendment to the same bill appropriating \$20,000 to purchase t

for such number of submarine torpedo boats of the Holand type, similar to the one now being constructed by the Crescent. Shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J., as the sum fixed in the act of June 10, 1896, for the purchase of two such boats will permit; referring to the Secretary of the Navy for audit and report the claims of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company for extra work, expenses, and losses incurred in the construction of the Indiana, Massachusetts, Columbia, New York and Brooklyn; appropriating \$5,000 for the Port Royal naval station, \$50,000 for a tug boat at Port Royal, \$75,000 for machinery to be placed in the machine shop there; also appropriating \$25,000 and authorizing the use of a naval vessel or vessels for determining the best route for a telegraph cable between Honolulu and Japan.

best route for a telegraph cable between Honolulu and Japan.
Senator Hawley has introduced an amendment to the Fortification bill appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Fortification bill appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase for the United States, pursuant to the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the proprietary rights in the Lewis range and position finder.

Senator Gallinger, of the Committee of Pensions, submitted to the Senate on Feb. 20 a favorable report on the bill to increase to \$50 a month the pension of Mrs. Helen A. De Russy, widow of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. De Russy, Corps of Engrs. U. S. A.

On Friday, Feb. 19, Mr. Lindsay, from the Committee on Pensions submitted to the Senate a favorable report on the bill proposing to grant a pension of \$50 a month to Cassius M. Clay, Sr., late Major General. U. S. Volunteers. Gen. Clay served in the Mexican War, and was Captain and Major of the Washington Clay Guards, composed of men who tendered their services to the Government in 1861 for the defense of the City of Washington until the arrival of the troops summoned by Lincoln's first call. He was Major General of Volunteers from April 11, 1862, till March 11, 1863, when he resigned from the Army to accept the position of Minister to Russia. He is now 80 years of age. He was one of the anti-slavery leaders of the days "fore the war."

Senator White, of the Committee on Commerce, on

war.

The layer of the Committee on Commerce, on Feb. 19 of last week submitted to the Senate a layer above to the smeddent to provide appropriation of \$318,950 for dredging a channel in Mare Island Straits, California. At present some of the larger vessels of the Navy cannot be taken to the Mare Island Dock, owing to the shallowness of the channel.

In the House on Feb. 19, Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted a favorable report on the bill to make Commo. William P. McCann, U.S. N., now a Commodore on the retired list, a Rear record, received the thanks of the Navy Denartment for his conduct in the New Orleans riots in 1866, and was advanced sixteen numbers in the list of commanders for war services. His conduct in the Chilian affair was praised by Secretary Tracy.

Mr. Minor, of Wisconsin, on Feb. 19, submitted to the House a favorable report from the Committee on Claims of the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Maj. No. of the Committee on Claims of the bill for the relief of the widow of the disease. The House Military Committee, at its meeting, Feb. 19, decided to lay on the table the bills to make Col. Henry L. Abbot rank as a Brigadier General on the retired list, and make Capit. Tisadie, retired, a Major on the retired list, and make Capit. Tisadie, retired, a Major on the retired list, and make Capit. Tisadie, retired, a Major on the retired list, The Naval Committee has decided to incorporate a lump appropriation for a revenue cuiter for New York, and to appoint five Army engineer officers to investigate and report upon movable dams. The Senate has passed bills granting nensions to Eliza Craig Heekman, widow of Brig, Gen. Charles A. Heekman, and to Mrs. Julia Jones Duncan, widow of Brit. The Senate on Feb. 17 passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of India. Senator Cameron has given notice of an amendment to the naval appropriation by the Military Committee and senate on Feb. 17 h

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House on Tuesday, Feb. 23, considered the bill rizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, N., to the rank of Commander, but no vote was

N., to the rank of Committee has made a favorable e House Military Committee has made a favorable of on the bill to grant a right of way through the Spokane Military Reservation.

Friday, Feb. 19, the House voted for a further rence upon the bill to grant an increase of pension widow of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Carr. House has favored an increase to \$50 per month, the Senate committee has advocated \$75 per h. The House conferees were instructed to insist the House amendment for the payment of \$50 per h.

amonth. The House conferees were instructed to insist a pon the House amendment for the payment of \$50 per month.

The House Committee on Pensions has favorably resorted the bill granting an increase of pension to the videw of Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Barrett, U. S. N., reived, and the bill granting a pension to the widow of Prof. James Mercur, late U. S. A.

The act to permit a part of the Fort Lyon military esservation to be occupied for a soldiers' home by the state of Colorado has become a law, without the signature of the President, not having been returned within he time prescribed.

Secretary Lamont has transmitted to Congress the resort of the inspection made by Inspr. Gen. Breckindige of the several branches of the National Home or Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. He was assisted in he work of inspecting the Southern branch by Col. Dalase Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., and states that he assistance of a medical expert is highly desirable. Jospital at Hot Springs, Ark., be closed to the active orce and devoted to the care of disabled vereans. He appears at their present homes.

The Urgency Deficiency bill contains these items of interest to the service, \$451,000; credit in accounts laid. T. W. Symons, Engineer Corps, \$150; Naval Essenblishment, pay of Navy, \$574; pay miscellaneous, 114.023; pay Marine Corps, \$282; transportation and remiting, \$1,366; gunery exercise, \$203; Naval Training Station, \$16; Bureau of Equipment, \$311; Medical kepartment, \$3,052; steam engineering, \$21,128; to pay mounts found due by Treasury, \$870; to supply deciency in appropriations for Medical Department, 70,000.

partment, \$3,052; steam engineering, \$21,125; to payounts found due by Treasury, \$870; to supply delency in appropriations for Medical Department, 0,000. The Senate Military Committee has favorably reported amendment to the Deficiency bill authorizing the airt of Claims to take jurisdiction of a suit to be aught by Capt. Andrew H. Russell, U. S. A., and Maj. illiam R. Livermore, U. S. A., on account of the alred infringement of their patent for a magazine firem, granted to said Andrew H. Russell, and to render lement for damages incurred or compensation due, for ch infringement; and the court is further authorized receive and consider the testimony already taken in the a brought in the U. S. Circuit Court, D. of Mass., by diparties against Col. Alfred Mordecai and dismissed want of jurisdiction, and such new evidence as might taken on either side.

H. R. 10,309. Mr. Beach.—That the Secretary of War and he hereby is, authorized, within his discretion, to ablish a millitary post at or near the city of Cleveland, the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio. Provided, at a sufficient quantity of land, which in the opinion the Secretary of War will be suitable for the purpose, all be donated free of cost to the United States; said sto be established only after a thorough official examition of all the sites that may be offered to the United ates for the purpose above mentioned, such examinanto be made by a board of three Army officers to be established, and said and shall report its findings in all matters to the Secretary of War for his action.

CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS.

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Secretary Herbert has sent telegraphic assurances to Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, that he will not be relieved of his command during the present Administration. There has been talk for some time past that such action would be taken. It grew out of the fact that Rear Adml. Beardslee's tour of sea duty expired last August. We understand that Secretary Herbert had promised the command of the Pacific squadron to Commo. George Dewey when Rear Adml. Beardslee was relieved. This promise coming to the ears of Rear Adml. Beardslee's friends, they brought such pressure upon the Department that the Secretary decided to permit the Admiral to remain in his present command during its Administration. As this cancels the promise to Commo. Dewey, there is reason to believe that a strong effort will be made by several flag officers to secure the Pacific station. Commo. John A. Howell was a candidate some months ago, but was transferred to the command of League Island Navy Yard. It is expected, however, that he will again become a candidate. Capt. Henry Howison, now in command of the battle-ship Oregon, is anxious to be assigned to the command of a squadron upon his promotion, which will occur when Rear Adml. John Walker retires next month. Besides the Pacific Station, the successor to Secretary Herbert will be called upon to designate a flag officer to succeed Rear Adml. Francis A. Bunce in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Rumors have been in circulation at the Navy Department that this officer will be relieved of his command before the 4th of March. Secretary Herbert, who has just returned from Charleston, declined to discuss the report one way or the other, declaring that if the Department proposed to take such action he could not anticipate it. We are assured that there is mothing on file to indicate that Rear Adml. Bunce will leave his command for several months as yord. Rear Adml. Bunce's tour of sea duty will expire in June, Already several officers are bein

The gunboat Castine will start on Friday next for the South Atlantic station, thus increasing the strength of the United States force in South Atlantic waters to three vessels. Capt. Yates Stirling is now in command, by virtue of his seniority. Some naval officers believe that a flag officer should be sent to the South Atlantic, and the next Secretary is expected to take the matter under consideration. There will probably be no change in the other squadron commands until next winter.

Within the next few months a number of changes in ship commands will occur. The retirement of Rear Adml. Ramsay in April will promote Capt. Albert Kauts to flag rank, and will necessitate his relief from the command of the receiving ship Wabash. Capt. Silas Casey, now in command of the receiving ship Vermont, completes his three years' billet in April, and as it is the policy of the Department to limit a tour of sea duty to this period he will be detached and given shore duty. The tour of duty of Capt. C. S. Cotton, commanding the Philadelphia, has expired, and his detachment may be expected any day. The Minneapolis will have a new commanding officer within the next few months, as Capt. G. A. Wadleigh, her commander, will soon be available for shore duty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. D. F.—Write to the Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., and he may furnish you with a copy of Circular 10, Department Missouri, Dec. 28, 1896, which gives a manual of calisthenics, etc., with music used in the Navy. A first sergeant can be transferred from the company in which he holds that position to another company as a private without the formality of reduction, as the official order of transfer by the proper authority fully covers the whole transaction. A sergeant can place a corporal in arrest in case of emergency, promptly reporting his action, with cause, etc., to the company commander.

W. H. G.—Candidates for appointment to the Naval

W. H. G.—Candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy must be between 15 and 20 years of age and physically sound.

8. E. C.—Q. M. Gen. George H. Weeks, U. S. A., will be 64 years of age on Feb. 3, 1898.

J. N.—The next vacancy in the First District of Massachusetts to Annapolis will be in 1899. The age limit is from 15 to 20 years. An acquaintance with your Congressman might help you.

J. M.—You can examine the results of the second of

is from 15 to 20 years. An acquaintance with your Congressman might help you.

J. M.—You can examine the records in our office any time you choose to call, and you may there find all the names of the officers you mention.

P. W. D.—Great Barrington, Mass., is in the First Congressional District, and there will be a vacancy there for West Point in 1898. The name of the Congressman is Ashley B. Wright, of North Adams, Mass.

G. P.—Selections for transfer to the Hospital Corps are made upon the application of the post surgeon, approved by the Post Commander, stating age of the solder, and if over 40 years, his special qualifications, character, physical condition and habits, whether for existing or prospective vacancy and the date of expiration of current enlistment. Ask the Hospital Steward on duty at post, and he will give you, doubtless, any further information you desire.

A. I. M. asks: When will the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth

A. I. M. asks: When will the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts of Tennessee be vacant at West Point? Answer.—The Fifth District is now vacant. The Sixth will be vacant in 1898 and the Eighth in 1901.

H. U. E.—Gen. Russell A. Alger's genesis as a Secretary of War may be said to date from 1896, when he took an active part in the McKinley's campaign, but his natural birth occurred in 1836, on the date given last week, viz., Feb. 27.

tary of War may be said to date from 1896, when he took an active part in the McKinley's campaign, but his natural birth occurred in 1836, on the date given last week, viz., Feb. 27.

J. N. G.—The 13th District of New York will be vacant for West Point in 1901 and for Annapolis in 1898. P. T. F.—The next vacancies in chaplancies in the Army will be March 8 and Aug. 8, 1897. There will be no retirements in 1898 or 1899.

C. C. S.—You must satisfy the recruiting officer of your proficiency. Probably your experience would be sufficient. The Ossipee went out of commission and was sold some years ago.

H. D.—The next examination for West Point is in June, and candidates appointed up to that time are expected to take the examination then.

O. T. Z.—Read instruction in signalling by Giddings, for sale by D. Appleton & Co., New York City. Price, 50 cents. The Manual of Guard Duty," 50 cents. Artillery D. R., price, \$1, both for sale at our office, and the Military Code and Regulations of the State, published by Messrs. Banks Bros., Murray street, New York City. VOLUNTEER.—In further answer to that in "Journal," of Feb. 13 last, we might say that Par. 76, A. R., 1895, prescribes that "the uniform of an officer on the retired list is that of his actual rank in his regiment or corps when retired, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. A retired officer, with brevet commission, either in the regular or volunteer service of the Army of the United States, may wear the uniform of his highest brevet grade, and an officer who has held a commission, not brevet, in the volunteer service, may wear the uniform of his highest grade in that service, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn." As a matter of fact, officers of the regular Army on the retired list do wear the uniform of their previous higher grade, and by courtesy are addressed by the title of such grade, and by courtesy are addressed by the title of such grade, and by

honors, if any, should it render? Answer.—It is stinconsidered as an escort, unless positively ordered to the contrary and renders no honors.

D. A. E.—Under Par. 3, Circular 13, A. G. O., 1895, you cannot be re-enlisted until after the expiration of two months from date of discharge, without special authority from the A. G. O., and, being a late member of the Hospital Corps, you must have the authority of the Surgeon General, whether you re-enlist before or after that period. You could only be re-enlisted as a private and then await the action of the Surgeon General upon the question of your detail as an acting hospital steward. Write to the Navy Department for data as to apothecaries in the Navy.

All officers of the Army discharged on their own application under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, are requested to send their address quickly to Isaac d'Irny, late Captain 27th U. S. Infantry. Kansas City, Mo., who will impart important information.

PERSONALS.

Gen. I. S. Catlin, U. S. A., of Brooklyn, is at present Florida.

in Florida.

Maj. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., is spending a portion of his leave at San Diego, Cal.

Capt. C. L. Cooper, 10th U. S. Cav., on leave, is viziting at 2219 Green street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. J. A. Moss, 25th Inf., on leave at Lafayette, La., has had his leave extended one month.

Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave, is at present at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. R. P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, stationed at St. Augustine, was at Key West this week superintending the construction of siege and mortar batteries.

Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., is expected at Fort Thomas, Ky., in a few days. He has been on duty with the Intercontinental Railway Commission since April, 1891.

Licut. Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf., bade farewell to friends and comrades at Fort Thomas on Washington's Birthday, and started to Augusta, Me., for National Guard duty.

Grard duty.

Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., secretary of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, is busy with arrangements for the approaching meeting of that organization in Columbus, Ohio.

Lieut. E. F. Ladd, 9th Cav., lately on leave at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., has received many congratulations on his detail as secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., has been granted delay for examination for promotion until May, 1897. It is understood that the War Department did not accept the conclusion of the Medical Board in his case.

Mr. James W. G. Walker, son of Rear Adml. John G. Walker, U. S. N., was married Feb. 24 at Washington, D. C., to Miss Nina Chinn. There was a distinguished company present at the wedding, which took place at Rock Creek Church.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian M.

Rock Creek Church.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian M. Stokes, daughter of Mr. Thomas Stokes, to Mr. Robert McMaster Gillespie, son of Col. George L. Gillespie, Corp of Engineers, U. S. A. The wedding will take place soon after Easter.

The President on Thursday, Feb. 25, sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., to be a Commander; Lieut. U. R. Harris, to be a Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. junior grade), A. N. Mayer, to be a Lieutenant.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., and Maj. J. R. Myrick, 5th Art., and Capt. S. C. Mills, A. D. C., were among the many distinguished guests at the annual ball of the 4th Regiment. New Jersey N. G., at Jersey City, on the evening of Feb. 24.

Bids for the construction of the first series of buildings at the military post at Fort Spokane post were opened recently at the office of Capt. W. H. Miller, Constructing Quartermaster in that city. It is expected the contract can be closed up and work commenced by April 1.

A special meeting of the United Service Club, New York City, is to be held on the evening of Feb. 27, to act upon a proposed amendment that the officers of the Army at Forts Slocum, Schuyler, Hamilton, Wadsworth and Hancock and at Willets Point, shall be considered non-resident members.

The marriage of Baron V. August Von Ketteler, German Minister to Mexico, to Miss Mathilda Cass Ledyard, daughter of Mr. Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad, formerly Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery, occurred at the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Detroit, on Feb. 24. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a large and fashionable gathering, was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of the Michigan diocese.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A., before leaving Fort Bayard recently with his family for Wilmington, Del., was presented with two handsome testimonials, the first consisting of a solid silver punch bowl, gold lined, costing \$250. The second, a solid silver loving cup, also gold lined, costing \$100. The punch bowl was presented by the enlisted men of the 15th Infantry, the second by the Fort Bayard Squadron of the 7th Cavalry. Both testimonials bear suitable inscriptions.

testimonials bear suitable inscriptions.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., having been ordered from Fort Assinnibone to Fort Sherman, the "River Press," of Benton, Mont., says: "Many regrets are expressed by the chaplain's numerous friends in civil as well as military life. He has been a ploneer of religious and educational work in the thriving town of Havre. As a lecturer upon popular subjects Chaplain Bateman has been heard in all the leading cities of the State; and his name appears as literary lecturer in the catalogue of Montana Wesleyan University, before whose classes he gives a course once a year. He has, during his long residence at Assinniboine, contributed in many ways to the general welfare of the people in addition to his regular duties as Chaplain.

Lient, J. C. Hooker, Revenue Cutter Service, on duty

Addition to his regular duties as Chaplain.

Lieut. J. C. Hooker, Revenue Cutter Service, on duty on the Grant, stationed at Seattle, was married Feb. 18 at Ash Grove, Mo., to Miss Josie Harshbarger, of that city. The Rev. R. W. Hooker, of Jackson, Tenn., brother of the groom, officiated. A local paper referring to the occasion, says: "Lieut. Hooker is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and is an accomplished gentleman both by birth and education. By his own personal efforts he has risen to a position of honor and trust in his Government's service. He will be with his ship in the coming summer in Behring sea. Miss Josie, his bride, is the accomplished daughter of Mr. J. W. Harsbbarger, of Ashland. Neither time nor means have been spared in her education, and few young ladies have had better opportunities for social and literary culture." The married couple expect to reach Seattle about March 15.

The following officers of the services were in Washing-

opportunities for social and literary culture." The married couple expect to reach Seattle about March 15.

The following officers of the services were in Washington, D. C., during the past week, located as follows: Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., Adjutant General's Department, at Army and Navy Club. Washington, until after the inauguration. Col. Corbin is Chief of Aides of the inaugural parade. Maj. John S. Witcher, U. S. A., Pay Department, at the Ebbitt House. Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., Adjutant General's Department, at the Army and Navy Club. Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf., U. S. A., at the Richmond, on leave, Capt. Andrew H. Russell, U. S. A., of the Ordnance Department, at the St. James, while on leave. Capt. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Inf., U. S. A., at the Arlington. Lieut. John B. Bernadou, U. S. N., from Newport, at the Army, and Navy Club. Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, U. S. N., retired, at 2004 13th street, N. W., for an indefinite period. Lieut. A. Dunlap, U. S. N., of the Blake, at 1315 New Hampshire avenue, while performing duty in concetion with the coast survey. Lieut. George P. Coloocoresses, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy, at 2137 Lee Roy place. Lieut. J. C. Wilson, U. S. N., of the Midvale Steel Works, at the Army and Navy Club.

Col. C. A. Wikoff, 22d U. S. Inf., on leave, is at Hot prings, Bath County, Va.

Springa, Bath County, Va.

Maj. M. Cooney, 4th U. S. Cav., on leave, is located at 500 T street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maj. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., left Omaha a few days ago on a visit to the South.

Lieut. F. C. Marshall, 6th U. S. Cav., lately visiting at Fort Snelling, has joined at Fort Leavenworth.

Col. C. M. Terrell, U. S. A., of 210 Avenue C, San Antonio, Texas, reached his 65th birthday on Feb. 24.

Maj. John Brooke, U. S. A., of Radnor, Pa., reached his 63d birthday on Monday of this week, Washington's birthday.

Capt. A. H. Nave, U. S. A., who is quartered for the winter at the Hotel Vendome, Knoxville, Tenn., reached his 51st birthday on Feb. 21.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sawtelle, are expected soon to leave for the south of France for the benefit of the latter's health.

The marriage of Lieut. A. Van P. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Cora Collins, will take place at Leavenworth on Tuesday next, March 2.

Capt. Constantine Chase, with Battery I, 4th Art., re-joined at Washington Barracks Feb. 18 from a short tour of duty at Fort Washington.

Lieut. W. McCarthy Little, U. S. N., has returned to Newport, R. I., from Biarritz, France, where he went to attend the marriage of his daughter.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Hood, 19th U. S. Inf, at present on eave, 1576 Lincoln avenue, Denver, will likely go to ort Brady, Mich., at its expiration.

James Marshall, alias James Brookham, a general prisoner for desertion, was turned over a few days ago to the civil authorities of Chester, Pa., charged with murder, committed Feb. 18, 1894.

the civil authorities of Chester, Pa., charged with murder, committed Feb. 18, 1894.

Col. John J. McCook, brother of Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, himself a soldier of renown, and one of the "Fighting McCooks," has been selected by President-leet McKinley for the position of Attorney General.

Gen. Russeli A. Alger, was recently tendered a testimonial banquet at the Detroit Club by ex-members of his former gubernatorial staff and other friends to congratulate him upon his coming appointment to the position of Secretary of War. Col. J. Sumner Rogers, of the Michigan Military Academy, officiated as toastmaster and called upon each member of the company informally for some contribution to the programme.

Dr. A. E. Dickinson contributes to the Detroit "Tribune" an interesting reminiscence of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, telling how he managed to secure while at Mt. Vernon, Washington's old home, some years ago, a portion of the General's lunch and other refreshments. He says: "We returned to Washington in good humor with Mt. Vernon; we appreciated Gen. Sheridan more than ever, had a good opinion of his body servant, 'George,' and respected the General's epicurean taste for good Hennessy. This is how I lunched with Gen. Sheridan and drank his brandy."

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" claims that the centres of Fort Fisher was due to a lucky shot from

Hennessy. This is how I lunched with Gen. Sheridan and drank his brandy."

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" claims that the capture of Fort Fisher was due to a lucky shot from the New Ironsides, planted by Lieut. Henry B. Rumsey in the very center of one of the enemy's traverses, where it exploded with tremendous effect. The troops then steadily advanced, and gained possession of the fort late that evening. The writer adds: "The crowning act of Lieut. Rumsey's heroism occurred a few years ago. After safely getting out of a burning hotel in the northern part of this State he gallanly went back through the fire and smoke in answer to the cry of a child, which he saved, but at the cost of his own life."

The Pennsylvania Commandery of the Naval Order held a reception on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, at the United Service Club, Philadelphia, it being the anniversary of Decatur's brilliant exploit in cutting out the Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli. Among the guesta invited and present were Capt. Howell and the other officers of the League Island Navy Yard, the Mayor of Philadelphia, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Commo. Potter, commandant of the Naval Home: Capt. Collum of the Marine Corps; Capt. Dalghren, of the Naval Reserves, and a number of retired officers living in the vicinity of the city. It was a most enjoyable occasion, and lasted until the small hours.

occasion, and lasted until the small hours.

Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr., 16th U. S. Inf., on duty at St. Louis University, has been enrolled as a member of the St. Louis bar. The "Chronicle," referring to the occasion, says: "Lieut. Johnston passed after making a brilliant showing in a tedious two-days' examination, conducted by Judge R. E. Rombauer, E. C. Elliot and Hugo Muench. At its conclusion Judge Spencer congratulated the Lieutenant on passing one of the best examinations ever known here. He was assigned to St. Louis University in September, 1895, and at once began the study of law in his leisure hours and entered the St. Louis Law School. He is now a member of the senior class there. Lieut. Johnston is as affable as he is brilliant. He is married to a St. Louis lady and lives with his wife and children on Lindell, near Grand."

The Puyallup (Washington) "Commerce" referring to the late Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A., outlines his splendid service in the Northwest against Indians for many years and says: "Capt. Bendire was badly crippled in the hard campaign against Chief Joseph in 1877, but promptly climbed into the saddle at Boise the next year as soon as word came that Col. Bernard's command was surrounded by Buffalo Horn's Snake Indians in the Stein mountain region, and no rest did those troopers take until they had joined and strengthened Bernard's little command. Capt. Bendire devoted the spare time of his busy life to the scientific study of birds, and he became one of the foremost ornithologists of the world. He has devoted the last ten years to writing at the National Museum, Washington, The Life Habits of North American Birds, and the great work has been published in two large volumes by the Smithsonian Institute. Peace to the ashes of a gallant soldier, a pathfinding pioneer and a noble man."

"Local society circles have been pleasantly stirred this

"Local society circles have been pleasantly stirred this week," says the San Francisco "Bulletin." "by a valuable suggestion thrown out by Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, wife of Capt. O'Connell, of the 1st U. S. Inf.. Presidio, in a paper read by her before the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association. Her subject was the 'Army Woman,' that practically unknown but most important factor in the life of polish and refinement led at the U. S. Army posts throughout the country. Mrs. O'Connell, as an exponent of the Army women who are in the vanguard of intellectual progress, as well as the conservators of the best forms of society, made a plea for a closer relationship between the women's clubs of the cities near an Army post and the women of the post. The paper received a great deal of favorable comment, and it is safe to say her suggestion will speedly be acted upon by the local society leaders here, the women's clubs and all organizations who are interested in maintaining the culture of San Francisco on a high plane and in making it worthy of its reputation as the most cosmopolitan and hospitable city in the world."

Col. Charles C. Cresson, U. S. A., who resides at 301 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, celebrated his 52d birthday on Feb. 24.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., who is spending the winter at Clifton Springs, N. Y., reached his 63rd birthday on Feb. 24.

leut. F. P. Avery, 3rd U. S. Inf., on four months' leave from Fort Snelling, Minn., is at Lynne Castle, s Christian, Miss.

Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st U. S. Art., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, was a visitor this week at 72 Bute street, Norfolk, Va.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., contributes to the February number of the 7th Regiment "Gazette" an excellent article on "Horsemanship."

lent article on "Horsemanship."

Lieut. S. M. Kochersperger, 7th U. S. Cav., under recent transfer orders, changes base from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The event of this week at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is the reception and ball on the evening of Feb. 26, in honor of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

Miss Mab Corwin Albee, daughter of Lieut. G. E. Albee, U. S. A., will be married March 9 at New Haven, Conn., to Mr. Louis Grandison Sayles.

Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Hamilton from a two weeks' leave and resumed command of the post and of his regiment.

Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf., on a few months' leave

Col. Horace Jewett, 21st Inf., on a few months' leave rom Plattsburg Barracks, and lately at Harrisburg, Pa., now at the Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d U. S. Inf., on three months' leave from Fort Keogh since January 1st last, is visiting at 913 Second avenue, Spokane, Washington. Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 9th Cav., under recent orders, thanges station from Fort Reno, O. T., to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty with Capt. H. H. Wright's Troop

Capt. F. C. Von Schirach, U. S. A, whose residence is 7 Lachswehr Allee, Lubec, Germany, reached his 55th birthday on Feb. 26. He lost a leg at the Second Bull Run.

In the list of the Presidential party soon to start from Canton, Ohio, for Washington, D. C., are mentioned Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Hei-stand.

Lieut. J. E. Meyler, Corps of Engineers, lately on du st. Augustine, is expected in San Francisco early farch. His office will be in Room 59, Flood Buildin March. H

Lieut. M. R. Peterson, 6th U. S. Inf., and bride, lately in Florida, were expected to arrive the latter part of this week at Fort Thomas, Ky., where a hearty welcome awaits them.

The death of Lieut. Col. Francis H. Parker, Ord. Dept. U. S. A., promotes Maj. Isaac Arnold, Jr., to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Charles Shaler to Major; and 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt to Captain.

Licut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d U. S. Art., who is still at Glenham, N. Y., but whose leave will expire about the middle of March, is expected then to join Capt. Eastman's battery at Fort Schuyler.

middle of March, is expected then to join Capt. Eastman's battery at Fort Schuyler.

Seniors in the infantry arm now are Lieut. Col. Henry C. Cook, 4th: Maj. A. H. Bainbridge, 10th; and Capt. J. N. Morgan, 24th Inf. The next infantry retirement of a field officer for age occurs June 27, 1897.

Capt. J. E. Sawyer, of the Q. M. D. stationed at Denver, is in charge of the A. G. O. Headquarters, Department of the Colorado, during the absence on leave in New York, of Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar.

Lieut. Chas. F. Parker, 2d Art., recently detailed a member of the Board on the Regulation of Sea Coast Artillery Fire, reported this week to Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, president of the board in New York City.

Col. James M. Moore, Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to duty in the dual capacity of Chief Quartermaster at San Francisco.

Lieut William C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. A., and Mrs. Rafferty, who have been pleasantly located at Governors Island for a few short years past, will shortly leave there, as Lieut. Rafferty is to join Capt. A. H. Merrill's battery at Key West Barracks.

The 165th anniversary of the birth of George Washipton was duly celebrated on Monday of this week.

battery at Key West Barracks.

The 165th anniversary of the birth of George Washington was duly celebrated on Monday of this week, Feb. 22, throughout the country in the most patriotic manner. The observance of the day seems to grow more enthusiastic as the years progress.

The remains of the late Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. A., were interred Feb. 19 in the Congressional Cemery, Washington, D. C. Following out the desire of the deceased officer the arrangements were of the most simple character and there was no military display.

Lieut. Robert Lee Houze, 6th U. S. Cav., was to be married Feb. 24 at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Miss Anne Chiffelle Hawkins, daughter of Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20th U. S. Inf. The married couple are expected in New York this week and will join at Fort Myer, Va., next week. We shall give a detailed account of the wedding later on.

Miss Quimby, daughter of Capt. Quimby, who is at Knoxville, Tenn., visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hazen (nee Mollie Callier, of Virginia,). She is receiving much attention. She is a grandniece of the late Col. Thomas C. English, U. S. A., and a welcome adjunct to society in Washington, where she frequently visits her aunt, Mrs. English, who has become a recluse from society since the death of her son and daughter.

The will of the late Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A., bequeaths \$500 each to his nieces, Fannie, Marie, Anna and Lena Scheller, of Bavaria; to Charles Stafford and Harriet Bendire Stafford, \$1,000 each; to Robert Rutherford Lawrence, of Long Island, \$1,000; to Dr. A. K. Fisher, an ornithological library; to the National museum, all testator's curios, and to Emily Scheller, a sister, the residue of the estate.

seum, all testator's curios, and to Emily Scheller, a sister, the residue of the estate.

"The last gathering of social importance during this Administration will," says the Washington "Star." "be the dinner and reception which Secretary and Mrs. Lamont will give Feb. 27 to Gen. and Mrs. Alger, who will meet after a notable dinner company the resident Army officers, both active and retired, and ladies. It has been said, iocosely, but there is a great deal of truth in it, that Secretary and Mrs. Lamont discovered the Army socially, so many of the pleasant events at their home the past four years have been in special honor of Army officers and families, until now both Mr. and Mrs. Lamont have a warm personal acquaintance with every family of the list, either active or retired. Some of these Army families, especially those the heads of which are on the retired list, had been completely forgotten in the social whirl until invitations from Mrs. Lamont startled them pleasantly into activity again. The coming recention therefore, to present all the Army officers residing in this locality, has a special compliment to all concerned, and is being widely commented upon in a very pleasant way."

Capt. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., on sick leave, is at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago.

Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A. of Newport, R. I., who has been quite ill, is now convalescent.

Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th U. S. Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., in Sunday last, to spend this week on leave. Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th U. S. Inf., left Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., Feb. 24, to return next week.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton, U. S. A., is visiting his son, Lieut. W. M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf., at Fort Leaven-

Maj. J. F. Simpson, Q. M., U. S. A., on leave, address Mansion House, Charleston, S. C., will sh return to St. Paul.

Infantry, will not join at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. as he is on special detail as Indian Agent of the Navajo Agency, with station at Fort Defiance, Ariz.

Gen. O. O. Howard, accompanied by his daughter. Miss Howard, has gone to Washington, where he will command the veteran's division in the inaugural parade Col. J. G. C. Lee, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., vas been on a brief visit to Capt. and Mrs. S. C. M. t. Governors Island, N. Y., left for Chicago on F.

Capt. R. N. Getty, 22d U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Getty, lately visiting Gen. George W. Getty at 1709 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C., have returned to Fort Crook, Neb.

Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d U. S. Art., reported at Governors Island, New York, Feb. 22, for duty as a member of the Board on the Regulation of Sea Coast Artillery Fire.

tillery Fire,
Capt. W. H. W. James, 24th U. S. Inf., is now pleantly located at Santa Fé, and has been assigned Gov. Thornton to the duty of inspecting the militia New Mexico.

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Inf., has relinquished duty at Denver as Judge Advocate of the Department of the Colorado, preparatory to joining his regiment at Fort Crook, Neb.

Announcement has been made of the engager Miss Mary Louise Ward, daughter of Capt. G. trell Ward, U. S. A., to Mr. Henry Elmo Keys, the late Maj. Gen. E. D. Keyes.

Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General of Canada, acompanied by his aide, Capt. Wilberforce, was presented o President Cleveland at Washington, D. C., on Feb. 3, and Lady Aberdeen called on Mrs. Cleveland.

The Americans in London recently met to make arrangements for the participation of American citizens in the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of North America by John Cabot, which is to be held at Bristol in June.

to be held at Bristoi in June.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are
Licut. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., Col. T. A. Dodge, Manhatan; Capt. W. A. Kimball, Gilsey House; Prof. E. W.
Bass, Everett House; Licut. O. M. Lissak, Licut. W. T.
Johnston, Capt. C. Willcox, Grand Hotel.

Johnston, Capt. C. Willcox, Grand Hotel.

A Washington gossip writes: "The general impres in Army circles here is that Capt. H. O. S. Heist 11th U. S. Infantry, will succeed Gen. John M. Will in all the duties, social and official, pertaining to office of Superintendent of Public Buildings Grounds."

Grounds."

The James G. Blaine Garrison, R. A. and N. U., of Fort Ringgold, Tex., at a recent meeting elected Maj. D. W. Burke, 23d U. S. Inf., and Capt. Walter D. McCaw Asst. Surg., honorary members, with many expressions of esteem and respect for their personal and official good will and assistance.

official good will and assistance.

Don Jorge Montt, formerly President of Chili and now Vice-Admiral of the Chilian Navy, arrived in New York Feb. 23 from Jamaica, accompanied by Capt. Luiz Gomez, of the Chilian cruiser Blanco Encalada. The Admiral is on a tour of observation and inspection of the Navy of this country and the Navies of Europe.

A large gathering of Army and Navy officers, ex-officers and civilians were at the United Service Club, New York City, on Saturday evening last to listen to Gen. Martin T. McMahon's excellent lecture on the monuments of Capt. James Lawrence, of the frigate Chesapeake, and Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec.

At a recent card party given at Fort Leavennest by

At a recent card party given at Fort Leavenworth by Capt. N. P. Phister, 1st U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Phister. Capt. Dent won first prize, an inkstand; Col. Haskell. second, a card case, and Warden French third, a button-hook. The ladies' prizes were won, first, by Mrs. Day, a card tray; second, by Mrs. Chaffee, a brush tray, and third, by Miss Rockwell, a pitcher.

a card tray; second, by Mrs. Chaffee, a brush tray, and third, by Miss Rockwell, a pitcher.

Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cav., who is on leave of absence is, with Mrs. Powell, stopping at 21 Fifth avenue, New York City, where he expects to remain for several weeks. The Captain has decided not to avail himself of permission to go abroad, owing to losing part of the time of his leave through sickness in his family and suffering himself from an attack of the grip.

Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th U. S. Inf., in his annual report as secretary and treasurer of the Army Cooperative Fire Association, reports an increase of twenty-five in the membership during the year. The amount of fire losses paid amounted to \$4,025.46. The cost to each member for fires for the past year is about \$1.31 for each \$400 of insurance, or at the rate of \$3,27 per \$1,000. The total assets of the association are \$13.412.50, of which \$12,412.50 is in Government bonds.

Miss Alice W. Alden, daughter of Col. C. H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., has written a drama entitled "Daughters of the Revolution," which was so well received in private theatricals at Washington that we hear of its reproduction at Burlington, Vt., in a colonial entertainment. The "Burlington Free Press" says: "The time of the play was 1776. The play is a very clever one. The complete stage was furnished with tables, chairs, sofa, candelabra and spinning wheel, etc., valuable relics of that time."

A West Point correspondent referring to the recent appointment of Lieut, J. M. Carson, 5th Cay, to Cay-

that time."

A West Point correspondent referring to the recent appointment of Lieut. J. M. Carson, 5th Cav., to Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, writes: "Capt. Carson's tour of duty as Adjutant of the Military Academy, from which, after five years of faithful and efficient service, he was relieved at his own request, to join his regiment and to serve as Regimental Adjutant. last fall, won for him the esteem of those in authority and the respect and high regard of those with whom his multifarious duties brought him in contact."

his multifarious duties brought him in contact."

The Washington correspondent of the "Brooklyn Eagle" has been interviewing Gen. Stewart Van Vliet. U. S. A., and finds him "eighty-one years of age, but as hale and hearty looking as a man of forty, and full of Army reminiscences. Referring to certain service against the Seminoles in Florida many, many years ago, the General is quoted as saying: "All the officers—Childs, Taylor. Sherman, George Thomas, etc.—who were engaged in that expedition up the Indian River lagoon, are now in the happy hunting grounds of the unseen and unknown world, except myself."

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JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

At 11.30 a. m. Friday, February 19, while guard mount was going on, a fire spread rapidly in the ridge of rooms of one of the old buildings. An attempt was made to use water, but the little obtainable showed it was of so avail. A mounted man was dispatched to Carondelet, as no telephone is allowed at the post, and a pressure was obtained of about 25 pounds, after some twenty minutes' delay. By using axes, to cut away part of the building, a lot of officers' quarters were saved and an adjacent barracks. The building is one of those put up about 1827, so it has served its day. Though the offices of post commander, adjutant, clerks, printing office and court martial room and post office are out, red tape will be thus reduced. The burning will save the expense of rearing down, and it is a very hygienic method of getting rid of old buildings, though an undesirable one. With no water and no telephone, or means of communication with the outside world, we propose to sleep in our clothes and keep our property packed for quick removal. Seventy years of existence ought to have allowed this post an opportunity to have gotten at least a water supply, if fort a telephone. The former is at least necessary for fires, if not for drinking purposes, and the latter to call an engine, or to obtain increased pumping. Our lack of facilities, however, which now exist in various ways, give us an opportunity to look for something in the future.

THE U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL

THE U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL. To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In a recent number of the "Journal" appered an attack by one signed Atlantic, on the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, which was based on gross ignorance of the school, its scope, course and methods. The greatest virtue of a critic, whatever his subject may be, is knowledge of the theme he is discussing. That neither Atlantic nor Capt. Pettit possessed this cardinal virtue is shown by the fact that their criticisms are based on the course and methods in vogue at Leavenworth twelve or fifteen years ago, when the school was in its infancy. The school has made very rapid strides during its last two administrations, and especially under the present one, which is, by far, the ablest it has ever had. Had the school's critics taken the trouble to inform themselves, they would have discovered that the "scrapping for tenths" was abolished nearly two years ago, and also the "school-boy methods of recitations," if such they were, resulting therefrom.

A great many have advocated the system of lectures instead of recitations at this school. In all the educational institutions of the country the latter system is considered best, where students can be brought together in small sections. Where the system of lectures is used to any great extent, it will be found where sections are so large and unwieldly as to make individual recitations impossible, or where there is only very limited time to cover a subject. Even where subjects are taught by lectures it will be found that numerous "quizzes" are held and very frequent "mid-term" examinations. Unfortunately there are always a number of drones in each class at Fort Leavenworth, for whom there is only one system, namely that of daily recitations. The latter is the only practicable system there. If Atlantic had everseen the workings of the school he would find that the men at the foot of the class are always andocating the lecture-system, and not their more capable and energetic classmates, who t

the latter always has the greater weight. Surely every fair-minded officer is willing to be judged on such a basis.

Judging from Atlantic's statement that certain exerises are not practiced in his regiment, we readily understand why there is such an aversion on the part of his fellow officers to going to the Leavenworth School. The school is not a place for officers who are not willing to instruct their commands in the rudiments of military knowledge. The school is a place for bright, capable officers, who are willing to work and to work hard, and these are the officers who are now seeking these details. The term "kindergarten," by the use of which Atlantic shows his unfairness, is a relic of days when officers were detailed to the school for the purpose of discipline. Happily, from the majority of regiments, only the most capable officers are detailed. The writer had the honor of being a member of the last class at the school, and in no case did he know of any student officers who were treated as "children or deprived of any of the rights or emoluments accorded officers by law, regulations or justice."

The U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School is an institution that has come to stay, and despite the unfounded assertions of the lazy and indifferent, is doing more to educate the officer and to propagate a proper military spirit and knowledge than any other force in the Army at the present time. The writer has heard one of our brightest, most capable and best informed officers state that the course, scope and methods of the school compares very favorably with the similar institution of the German Army in Berlin. His comparisons were based on personal observation of both schools.

Let officers, before criticising the Fort Leavenworth School, inform themselves of the work it is doing, and give justice where justice is due.

TRUTH.

FORT SILL, O. T.

Fort Sill, O. T., Feb. 17, 1897.

The Charles Herron Masquerade Ball has now passed into social history as the most splendid private entertainment ever given at this post. The consensus of opinion seems to be that Fort Sill has seen an entertainment which far exceeds in elaboration and beauty anything which has gone before. Such a result was not reached by the mere spending of money, but by the exercise of exquisite taste and a secundous regard to every detail which goes mere spending of money, but by the exercise of exquisite taste and a scrupulous regard to every detail which goes to make a truly grand entertainment a howling success. In spite of much ill-judged censure the ball has proved as successful from a utilitarian as from a social point of view. Shortly after the guests had assembled the ball was opened with a grand march to the sweet strains of music rendered by the E Company orchestra. This was followed by several unique cotillon figures and fancy quadrilles, after which the regular programme of dances was carried out.

It is almost impossible to give an idea of the variety and taste of costumes displayed by the guests. Among

the most elegant noted were the following: Mrs. Burbank, court lady; Miss Elise Burbank, lamp shade; Mrs. Schenck, fencing girl; Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Paulding, two little girls in blue; Mrs. Eldridge, Quakeress; Miss Mary Eldridge, morning; Mrs. Comegys, peasant girl; Miss Barlow, Indian maiden; Miss Lucie Kellogg, night; Miss Barlow, Indian maiden; Miss Lucie Kellogg, night; Miss Soker; Lieut. Saville, clown; Lieut. Berry, nurse; Lieut. Schenck, baby; Lieut. Herron, clown; Lieut. Charles, the new woman; Lieut Beach, Jolly Tar; Lieut. Osborne, darling; Mr. Heath Eldridge, Brownie; Mr. Teddy Comegys, British redcoat; Mr. Neil Comegys, page; Lieut. Goode, Irish woman; Capt. Paulding, gladiator; Capt. Brown, Chinaman; Mr. Quinette, dude. During the evening several flash light pictures of groups were taken. Dancing was continued until a late hour, and even after the end of the programme many of the guests lingered to discuss the costumes and events of the evening.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Feb. 17, 1897.

The annual inspection of Fort Sam Houston, Tex, just now being made by Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, Inspr. Gen., has caused the usual great interest. The principal functions taking place during the past three days have been enjoyed as field days by the ladies of the post and their fortunate town friends. The first event was a grand review. The Inspector General received it from Lieut. Col. Whitside, 5th Cav., who had command of the garrison force consisting of the three arms. Maj. Harbach's battalion of the 18th Infantry possessed of the best soldierly qualities, displayed them with the finest effect. Capt. Dillenback's light battery is simply fine. It rides and drives with firmness, precision and inspiring dash. Col. Whitsides' squadron of the 5th Cavalry, consisting of four troops—Thomas' Bishop's, Paddock's, and Forbush's—is a fine and a strong one. It went by at a walk and trot with firmness and precision, and at the gallop it swept past with a solidity and dash that fetched an enthusiastic glow to the cheek of the veteran. The second event was a ten-mile march of an advance guard of all arms. Camp was pitched, outposts established, patrols sent out, and all the front entrenched with quietness and great rapidity. The guards were changed and the General sounded to strike camp. The orders for the necessary detail indicating the strength and location of the outpost designating the line of rifle, gun pits and trenches were given with that directness and brevity so characteristic of soldiers. The third event was the defense and attack of an important height four miles north of the post in front of which five roads leading to the north come together. The country for some miles to the north is slightly hilly, and thinly wooded. Capt. C. R. Paul, 18th Inf., commanded the force that had marched at an early hour several miles north of the position and was to attack and capture the place. The affair opened with the prettest kind of cavalry action, in which a whole troop became entr

U. S. S. MACHIAS.

U. S. S. MACHIAS.

Canton, China, Jan. 12, 1897.

If there is any treaty port in China north of Hong Kong which the little Machias has not visited, it was because there was not enough water for her to get there in. All the ports on the Yangtse River from Shanghai to Hankow were visited in the fall of 1896, and the ports north of there were visited the summer before. Starting from Chemulpo on Nov. 7, the Machias went to Chefoo, and on the 19th left the latter place for a "touch and go" cruise south as far as Hong Kong.

The ship had not been in dry dock for over six months and her bottom had become very foul, so that her speed was reduced about two knots. Some of the messes claimed to have had a stew from oysters taken from her bottom, but they were not quite that large.

On Nov. 19 the ship left Chefoo for Ningpo, arriving there on the 22d, and remaining there a week. Some of the chief petty officers had a few days' leave to visit Shanghai to buy musical instruments for the orchestra, and now the Machias boasts a very fine set of musicians, the orchestra consisting of two mandollns, two violins, two guitars and two banjos. After six weeks' practice they do remarkably well and help every evening pass the more pleasantly than before.

There had been no American man-of-war at Ningpo for over three years, but the next port had been even longer without a sight of the "Stars and Stripes." Wenchow lies betwen Ningpo and Foochow, and about 325 miles south of Shanghai. It is an open port, but every little business is carried on there, one steamer to Shanghai every ten days sufficing for the wants of the twenty-nine men, women and children comprising the total foreign population.

But one American, a member of the Customs Service, lives there, and it is said that he had never seen America, laving been born in China. While a British and a French gunboat stopped in occasionally, no American war vessel had been there since 1879, when the old Monocacy spent a few days there, and once before the Palos had been there.

gunboat stopped in occasionally, no American had been there since 1870, when the old Monocacy spent a few days there, and once before the Palos had been there.

Two days were spent at Wenchow, and then Foochow was reached on Dec. 4, where four days were spent at Pagoda Anchorage. The steam launch made the trip up to the city of Foochow every day and an opportunity was given to see the capital of a province said to contain nearly as many people as the whole United States.

Amoy was visited on the 9th and a week was spent there. This was the only port where the Machias had been before, as it was there in April, 1895, that the German steamer Tai-cheong was saved from fire by the prompt action of the "fire party" of the Machias; in recognition of this the Emperor of Germany sent his photograph to the commanding officer. Swatow was reached on the 17th, and on-the 21st the Machias left for Hong Kong, arriving there the next day.

At all of the ports visited, first-class conduct men were given an opportunity to see the Chinese cities, and in some, general liberty was given, but from each port nothing but praise was heard of the excellent conduct of the "Machias boys" and of their general good appearance. An unusually large number are Americans and the remark that "Why, they all look like Americans!" goes to prove that the United States does not longer depend on foreigners to man her men-of-war.

In Hong Kong were found the German and Mexican flagships and a few British ships, etc. The Mexican Yaragoya was on a cruise around the world with a class of midshipmen on board, and the day after Christmas she left for Singapore.

On the 26th of December the Machias went into dry dock for the customary cleaning and overhauling, and as soon as the work was finished and coal taken on board she came up to Canton on January 6, starting from the dock yard.

During the late war with Japan the Chinese made several barriers in the river below Canton, two being bridges with narrow openings for the passage of ships, and these openings could be closed when necessary. Another obstruction, and far more formidable, consisted of stones sunk in the bottom of the river, which even now have only nine feet over them at low water and fifteen at high.

Another obstruction, and far hore avenuable of stones sunk in the bottom of the river, which even now have only nine feet over them at low water and fifteen at high.

Owing to a slight accident to one of the boilers, the Machias was delayed half an hour, and that half hour caused a day to be spent below the barrier, waiting for the tide to rise.

The Machias has been in commission well over two years, and only three changes have been made in the officers during that time, Chief Engr. Zane relieving Chief Engr. Dixon in March, 1896, and Comdr. Mackenzie and Lieut. Mahan relieving Comdr. Houston and Lieut. Day in October last. Many of the crew have but a short time to serve and the question now is "Will the Machias go home this spring?"

Probably not, as she is the only vessel of the squadron which can go to Canton or Bangkok, or to Hankow at certain times of the year. Of course, the Monocacy isn't counted as she is bound to stay north.

That the Machias is regarded as efficient by others, the following article from the Hong Kong "Telegraph" shows: "The U. S. S. Machias, which arrived here on the 22d of December from Swatow, evidently has some smart gunners on board. The rapidity with which numerous salutes were fired from her glittering broadsides was the subject of considerable comment, and deservedly so, for it was remarkably well done."

THE ARMY MAGAZINE RIFLE.

THE ARMY MAGAZINE RIFLE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"

In the interesting article signed "X" on "The Army Magazine Rifle," in your paper of Feb. 6, the assumed case of muzzle velocity of 1,141 f. s. for the .30 caliber rifle and of \$30 f. s. for the .45 caliber Springfield after 500 yards have been passed, seems difficult to answer. Yet it should have some answer from those who assert that the rifle adopted upon the recommendation of a most painstaking board of Army officers of signal ability is less accurate at distances beyond 500 yards in a wind than was the Springfield rifle (of course, before a wind gauge was adopted for it).

The report of Col. Ward (referred to editorially) manifests the strong preference for a wind gauge entertained by most of those familiar with target practice. It must be admitted that a gauge tends to wonderful precision in the hands of a man in the "sharpshooter" class. It may also be conceded that as a pastime such precision is passing pleasant. But by many (among whom the writer is one), it is sincerely hoped the preference will not prevail for the militia and certainly not for the Army. Since practice on the range for both ought to be made to conform (more than it does now and) as much as is practicable to conditions similar to those in the field; and firing by a line (in extended order) never has been and probably never will be done with the aid of the wind gauge. Very little skirmish firing from 1,000 to 1,200 yards can be so done. It seems scarcely worth while therefore for these, and certainly not for greater distances, to provide an instrument to be attached to the rifle, easily disarranged in actual service.

Careful aim is difficult to obtain in action at the best, but it is more likely to come about if in place of a wind gauge the men are instructed to allow for deflection by wind. The Small Arms Firing Regulations have some excellent suggestions (indeed, what in that book is not admirable?) for firing at moving objects, and similar ones could be taught,

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1897.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Feb. 18, 1897.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. James Magoffin with Miss Anne Buford, daughter of Consul and Mrs. Buford, of Juarez, Mexico. The ceremony, which is to be solemnized at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in El Paso, is to be a very swell affair, followed afterward by a reception at the home of the Consul in Juarez, Mexico. Mr. James Magoffin gave a theater party of twenty-seven last week, a number of officers and ladies from the post being among the guests.

Gen. Mariano Essobedo, of the Mexican Army, passed through El Paso this week en route to California, where he goes in search of health.

Rev. Father Sherman, son of the late Gen. Sherman, and a Jesuit priest of considerable repute, will deliver a sermon in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in El Paso this week. Father Sherman is a cousin of Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

The canteen which was recently burned down, and considerable property destroyed, is fully equipped and again in complete working trim, under the able management of Lieut. Duval.

The troops were paid the first of the week. The lightweight football team of the post will play the High School team next Sunday on the Fort Bliss grounds.

Arrangements are being inade to give a large hop on Washington's Birthday at the post hall by the members of the Social Club of the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Duval entertained the High Five Club last night, and as usual a very delightful time was enjoyed by all. Besides the members of the club there were a number of invited guests from El Paso.

Through the kindness of Col. Van Valsah the orchestra played at Chopin Hall, in El Paso, this week. The pocasion being a Valentine party and social given by the pupils of the Ursuline Convent.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nathaniel McClure gave a card party last week, the game being the very popular one of 'high five.' The prises, which were a cut glass vinaigrette and a silver pocket knife, were won by Mrs. Griffith

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. Doe, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 3, FEB. 13, 1897. DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Announces the period selected to constitute the practice season for the year 1897, at posts in this depart-

ment.

The battery competition prescribed in G. O. 41, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1896, for the Instruction Batteries of the Artillery School, will commence on Tuesday, Feb. 23, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until completed. The following officers will constitute the board to conduct the competition: Capt. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art.; 1st Lieuts. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., and Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art.

G. O. 4. JAN. 26, 1896. DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

6. 0. 4. JAN. 26, 1896. DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

A military tournament and athletic contest for troops serving in this department will be held this year, at the Presidio of San Francisco, in the month of April, beginning on the third Monday, and continuing in the afternoons until completed. A programme showing definitely the events and their order will be published later. Suitable medals, prizes and trophies will be awarded to winners. All entries therefor should be sent or mailed by commanding officers to Lieut. R. C. Croxton, 1st Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, so they may be in his hands not later than the third Mondoy in March. In each general event, entries will be limited to one contestant or one team from each post, except the Presidio, from which may be entered three contestants or three teams—one to represent each arm of the service there stationed. In each special event for foot troops, entries will be limited to one contestants or teams—one to represent each arm of the foot service there stationed. In each special event for mounted troops, entries will limited to one contestant or team from each organization to which competition therein is open. All members of any competing team must belong to the same company, troop or battery. The selection of contestants and teams for entry in the competition will be determined by contest; the opportunity to compete being offered in order to those most skillful or competent. Winners of medals in post and department contests are hereby authorized to wenthem in this department in the manner and on the occasions, prescribed by A. R. 1551, for wearing other medals; provided, however, that not more than one athletic medal shall be worn on any official occasion, or while on duty, except at athletic contests.

G. O. 3, FEB. 5, 1896. DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

G. O. 3, FEB. 5, 1896. DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Calls the attention of post commanders to the requirements of General Orders No. 53 of Dec. 29, 1896, from the Headquarters of the Army, which direct that at least forty days of each calendar year be devoted to the practical solution of problems in Minor Tactics adapted to the arm or arms of service to which their troops belong and to country in the vicinity of their posts, including, for the artillery at coast stations, problems in sea coast defense. Convenes a board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Dep. Surg. Gen.; Maj. Charles F. Robe, 14th Inf.; Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.; Capt. Theodore E. True, Asst. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg., at Vancouver Barracks, March 16, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. Directs that the annual revolver practice for all cavalry organizations be taken up and completed within the period of time commencing April 12 and ending May 7 next. The yearly target practice season for the infantry of the Department will commence on May 1, that for the cavalry on May 10, and will continue for both of these arms of service until June 30. Annual practice with the Hotchkiss Mountain and machine guns, at all posts supplied with any one or more of them, will be held during the month of June. Instruction and practice in Military Signaling will be given at all posts, excepting Fort Canby, during the months of May and June.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. FEB. 15, 1897.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. FEB. 15, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

Adjutant General's Department,
Lieut. Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Asst. Adjt. Gen., to
be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel,
Jan. 25, 1897, vice Greene, retired.
Maj. John B. Babcock, Asst. Adjt. Gen., to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 25, 1897, vice Sheridan, promoted.
Subsistence Department

Subsistence Department.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Cushing, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, Jan. 26, 1897, vice Sullivan, who vacated on accepting commission as Commissary General of Subsistence.

Maj. Charles P. Eagan, Comy. Sub., to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 26, 1897, vice Cushing, promoted.

Capt. Henry B. Osgood, Commy. of Sub., to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, Jan. 26, 1897, vice Eagan, promoted.

Medical Department.

Capt. John M. Banister, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, Jan. 26, 1897, vice Ewen, retired from active service.

RETIREMENT.

At his own request, having served over 30 years, section 1243, Revised Statutes.

Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Feb. 11, 1897.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment.
By Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, C. E., his commission as Colonel, Corps of Engineers, reb. 5, 1897.

Casualties.

Mai Thomas H. Barry Asst. Adit Gen. resigned his

Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adjt. Gen., resigned his commissnon as Captain, 1st Infantry, only, Feb. 6, 1897. 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th Inf., resigned, Feb. 15, 1897. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt. Gen.

The total number of enlistments for the line of the Army for the month of January, 1897, aggregated 802, divided as follows: General Recruiting Service, 765; Special Recruiting Service, 37. Of these 396 enlisted in cities and 406 at military posts.

G. O. 11, DEC. 31, 1896. DEPT. DAKOTA.

Publishes tables giving the classification of troops, companies, regiments and posts in the Department for the year 1896 in target practice.

CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 7. DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

To prevent injury to the service projectiles of the 12-inch B. L. rifle, and to diminish the chances of accident to the elevators of the same, the following caution, sug-gested by the Artillery Inspector of this Department, will be observed:

will be observed:

"In future the service projectiles of the 12-inch B. L. rifle will not be used for any purpose of drill, and only inserted when the gun is to be fired.

"Whenever an elevator of the 12-inch B. L. rifle is to be sent down with any considerable load, the crank handles will be used instead of the brake."

By command of Brig. Gen. Forsyth.

O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 1, 1897. DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces provisions concerning instruction and contests in athletic and military exercises in this Depart-

tests in athletic and military exercises in this Department.

Post and camp commanders will set aside one day in each month (preferably not later than the middle thereof) as a recreation day, on which all drills and ordinary fatigue duties will be suspended and the day devoted to sports, games and military and athletic contests. These will be systematically conducted, in the forenoon and afternoon, and, as far as practicable, in accordance with the methods and rules prescribed by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Officers especially interested in the subject will be detailed to prepare programmes of events and to supervise the exercises.

Contests will be held annually at the Presidio of San Francisco, in which, when practicable, representatives from all posts in the Department will be permitted to compete.

compete.

A contestant who wins an event in a Department contest will be given a special silver medal, and be known as the champion athlete of the Department in that event until the next contest.

When a contestant has won five or more individual events in one or more Department contests, he will be given a special gold medal and be known as a distinguished athlete.

The organisation winning the greatest number of

tinguished athlete.

The organization winning the greatest number of points in general events at a department contest will be presented with a suitably inscribed trophy, to be the property of the organization.

The organization winning the greatest number of points in special events for foot troops, light artillery and cavalry will also, when practicable, be presented with similar trophies.

similar trophies.

The officials at all contests should, as far as prable, be those prescribed by the Amateur Athletic I of the United States and be governed by its rules.

G. O. FEB. 19, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

following order has been received from the War

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Feb. 19, 1897.

The Secretary of War announces to the Army the death of Maj. Gen. John C. Robinson, of the retired list, U. S. Army, who died at Binghamton, N. Y., at half-past four o'clock on yesterday afternoon. Gen. Robinson served as a cadet from 1835 to 1838, and was appointed as a lieutenant of infantry in 1839. While a captain in the 5th Infantry, he became colonel of the 1st Michigan volunteers in 1861, and was promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers in 1862. He was appointed colonel of the 43d Infantry at the close of the late war and was retired with the rank of major general in 1869. In the Mexican War he was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey.

He was brevetted during the late war for Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was awarded a medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in the Battle of Laurel Hill, Virginia, May 8, 1864, placing himself at the head of his leading brigade in a charge upon the enemy's breastworks, where he was severely wounded while serving as a brigadier general of volunteers commanding 2d Division, 5th Army Corps." In this engagement a wound in the knee resulted in the amputation of his left leg.

In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York. Upon the expiration of his term of office he returned to his residence at Binghamton, where he lived in honorable retirement till the date of his death.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles:

GEO, D. RUGGLES, Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 4, FEB. 10, 1897, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Announces that the period of practical instruction of the Fort Canby Battery of Artillery for the present year will commence on April 1 and continue to Nov. 30 and prescribes the exercises.

CIRCULAR 3, FEB, 23, 1897, DEPT. EAST.

Report having been made that serious injuries have resulted from falls, knocks or careless packing of azimuth circles, transits, etc., while in the hands of troops, and not from fair wear and tear, ordnance officers at posts are enjoined to carefully examine these instruments when returned to their possession after use, for any purpose, by the batteries, and also in cases of transfer of property, with the view to fix hereafter the responsibility for exceptional damage, if such should occur.

Cour.
By command of Maj. Gep. Ruger.
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. S. FEB. 18, 1897, DEPT. EAST.

Publishes instructions as to rendition of estimates of the instance funds, requisitions for subsistence stores, etc., every month, for periods of one month.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month is granted Post Chaplain Orville
J. Nave, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O, 21, D. P., Feb. 15.)
The leave granted Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., is extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Feb. 18.)
Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Mc-Pherson, Ga., Feb. 27, 1897, vice Capt. Philip G. Wales.
Asst. Surg., relieved. (H. Q. A., Feb. 19.)
Leave for four days is granted Capt. H. P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg. (Fort Trumbull, Feb. 18.)
Ord. Sergt. John McCarthy will proceed, at expiration of delay, to Fort Robinson, Neb. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 20.)

Ord. Sergt. John McCartal, of delay, to Fort Robinson, Neb. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 20.)
Under A. R., 58, Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., is granted three days' leave. (Fort Barrancas, Feb. 15.)
Leave for five days is granted Post Chaplain Charles W. Freeland. (Fort Monroe, Feb. 21.)
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about March 5, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)
Actg. Hosp. Stewd. D. A. Evans, Hospital Corps, now

on furlough, will be discharged the service of the U. 8. (H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)
Par. 2, S. O. 42, Feb. 19, 1897, from this office, relative to Maj. Biair D. Taylor, Surg., and Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY .- COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 1st Cav., will remain on with the 2d Cav. until March 13, 1897, instead of 27, 1897, as directed in Par. 3, S. O. 22, Jan. 27, (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.) 1st Lieut.

24 CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTI.

1st Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav., is detail
Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Hall Agency, 16
(H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

3d CAVALRY .- COL. ANSON MILLS.

(H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Lieut. Col. Henry, 3d Cav., under date of Feb. 16, directs that troop commanders will see that in horse exercise a uniform gait is maintained in the exercise, which is one of exercise as well as instruction for horses in subsequent drills, and not as is noticed, some horses walking, while others are trotting or galloping, when the head of the column is trotting. If necessary, an officer will be detailed with each troop when horse exercise is had.

1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 3d Cav., is granted leave of absence for one day. (S. O. 32, D. M., Feb. 20.)

Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav., is granted leave of absence for six days. (S. O. 28, D. M., Feb. 16.)

Lieut. Col. Henry, 3d Cav., in orders dated Feb. 10, 1897, announces to the regiment the retirement of Sergt. George Blunt, Troop M, 3d Cav., after an excellent record of thirty years, gives the record and says: "Sergt. Blunt has in his possession six discharges, each one bearing the character 'Excellent,' and this alone is sufficient indication of his faithful and valuable services. It is to be regretted that he feels called upon to give up active service. His record is one of which any one may be proud, and he carries with him the congratulations and best wishes of his regiment."

The following promotion and appointment was made in the 3d Cavalry Feb. 14: Corp. Henry Griffin, Troop C, to be Corporal, vice Griffin promoted.

In obedience to orders from Headquarters Department

P. Goodfich, Troop C, to be compass, insoled.

In obedience to orders from Headquarters Department of Missouri, so much of the Guard Manual and Post Orders requiring the officer of the guard to remain at the guard house during his tour, except when at his meals or in the performance of guard duty, is so modified that whenever a member of a general court he will absent himself from his guard and attend the court martial. (G. O. 6, Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 13.)

6th CAVALRY .- COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., will report to the ernor of Illinois, at Springfield, Ill., for duty wit National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., Feb. 19.)

6th CAVALRY .- COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER

1st Lieut, Hugh J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., will report at A. G. O. for duty pertaining to inauguration ceremonics. (Fort Myer, Feb. 19.)
Pvt. A. V. Smith has been appointed Corporal in Troop C, 6th Cav.
Lee. Corpl. J. J. McMullen, H, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

pointed Corporal.
Sergt. E. G. Lucher, G, 6th Cav., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Myer, Feb. 22.)
Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Feb. 17.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.
The leave granted Maj. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.,
extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 19.)
8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

8th CAVALEY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.
The ordinary leave granted Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is changed to leave on surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Feb. 18.)
Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 18, 1897, is granted Col. Caleb H. Carlton, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 21, D. P., Feb. 15.)
The following transfers in the 8th Cav. are made: 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, from Troop D to M; 2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, from Troop M to D. (H. Q. A., Feb. 20.)

9th CAVALRY .- COL. DAVID PERRY.

1 Leave on Surg. certf. of disability for four days is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, Q. M., 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 21, D. P., Feb. 15.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., Feb. 18.)

1st Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, 9th Cav., is selected by the President to be secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, Dist. Col., and will relieve Capt. Richard C. Parker, U. S. A., in the duties of the office. (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William Chamberlaine, st Art., is extended four days. (S. O. 43, D. E.,

Feb. 19.)

24 ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. G. M. PENNINGTON.

The following transfers in the 2d Art. are made: 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, from Battery L to Battery M; 2d Lieut. Clarance E. Lang, from Battery M to Battery L. Lieut. Lang will join the battery to which he is transferred upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (H. Q. A., Feb. 19.)

Corpl. W. E. Sanford has been promoted Sergeant and Fvt. L. K. Bochroch appointed Corporal in Lt. Battery A, 2d Art.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Q. M., 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Feb. 23.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Q. M., 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Feb. 23.) 4th ARTILLERY .- COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. A. S. Kephart, 4th Art., is granted leave for our days. (Fort McHenry, Feb. 18.)

5th ARTILLERY .- COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art. (Fort Wausworth, Feb. 18.)
Corpl. B. Duffy has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. C. Serry appointed Corporal in K, 5th Art.
Sergt. J. M. Spindler, A, 5th Art., and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 19.)
2d Lieuts. C. P. Summerall and G. G. Gatley, 5th Art., are detailed counsel in cases before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, Feb. 22.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

1st Lieut. John S. Mallory. 2d Inf., is announced as Acting Judge Adv., Dept. of Colorado, relieving Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf. (G. O. 4, D. Colo., Feb. 19.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Lieut. Col. Francis E. Lacey, 3d Inf., recently promoted, will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept.

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main on stead of Jan. 27.

Feb. 10, f Sergt. ent rec-"Sergt. ne bear-ufficient It is to active may be ons and

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of Dakota for assignment to a station. (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

The funeral of the late Pvt. William Babb, H, 5th Inf., pok place at Fort McPherson, Ga., with military onors on Feb. 22.

Gth IMFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., (Fort Thomas, Feb. 20.)

1st Lieut. Lyman M. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty under the Intercontinental Railway Commission in Washington, D. C., upon the expiration of his present leave, and will proceed to join his company. (H., Leave for seven days by the company of the company.)

A., Feb. 23.) Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Charles G. Pen-y, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Feb. 16.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Maj. Augustus W. Corliss, 7th Inf., recently transferred from the 17th Inf., will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Colorado for assignment to a station. (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

9th INFANTRY .- COL. W. J. LYSTER.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 22.)
Leave of one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf. (8. O. 46, b. E., Feb. 24.)

11th INFANTRY.-COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Henry O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., will repair to ushington, D. C., not later than March 2, 1897, for y. (H. Q. A., Feb. 20.)

12th INFANTRY .- COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS

2d Lieut. William M. Wood, 12th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment therein. (H. Q. A., Feb. 18.) 13th INFANTRY .- COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, Adjt., 13th Inf., will per-orm the duties of range officer during the absence on eave of Capt. William Auman. (Fort Niagara, Feb. 17.)

14th INFANTRY-COL. T. M. ANDERSON. Co. C, 14th Inf., having written their company commander, Capt. W. B. Reynolds, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, for a likeness of him, to be placed in the orderly room, that officer has had a fine picture prepared by the department of photography at the school, which will be sent.

sent.

15th INFANTRY.—COL. & DWARD MOALE.

Col. Edward Moale, 15th Inf., recently promoted, will proceed from Fort Snelling, Minn., to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave. (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

17th INFANTRY,—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

1st Lieut. J. J. Frier, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Feb. 19.)

2d Lieut. V. K. Hart, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Feb. 20.)

19th INFANIRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Q. M., 19th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 18.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is granted 2d Lieut. Henry G. Learnard, 19th Inf. (S. O. 26, D. M., Feb. 15.)

19th Inf. (S. O. 26, D. M., Feb. 15.)

20th Infantry.—Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins.

There are many ways in which enlisted men show their appreciation of superior officers. A recent example is that of Corp. J. J. Burns, Co. C, 20th Inf., who has dedicated to Gen. Elwell S. Otis, a song, entitled, "The Banner of Fame." The music is by Rev. August Foster, of Troy, Ill. Corp. Burns is being congratulated by his comrades, who believe that his first musical venture will be a success. Corp. Burns is a man of keen literary taste, and is widely known in Montana as "the soldier essayist."—K. C. "Times."

21st INFANTRY .-- COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The band of the 21st Infantry has been ordered to accompany the troops of the 3d Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen to Washington, D. C., to take part in the inaugural ceremonies.

22d INFANTRY .- COL. CHAS. A. WIKOFF

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the limits of the Department and to apply for an extension of two months is granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (S. O. 22, D. P., Feb. 16.)

24th Infantry.—Col. Jacob F. Kent. Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf. (Fort Slocum, Feb. 16.)

25th INFANTRY.-COL. ANDREW S. BURT.
The leave granted 2d Lieut, James A. Moss, 25th Inf.,
extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 20.)

TRANSFERS.

TRANSFERS.

The Secretary of War orders the following transfers to take effect Feb. 23: Maj. Constant Williams, from the 7th Infantry to the 17th Infantry. Maj. Augustus W. Corliss, from the 17th Infantry to the 7th Infantry. (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. Edward Moale (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 3d Infantry), to the 15th Infantry, to date from Feb. 4, 1897, vice Crofton, retired. Lieut. Col. Francis E. Lacey (promoted from Major, 17th Infantry), to the 3d Infantry, to date from Feb. 4, 1897, vice Moale, promoted. Maj. Augustus W. Corliss (promoted from Captain, 8th Infantry), to the 17th Infantry, to date from Feb. 4, 1897, vice Lacey, promoted (H. Q. A., Feb. 23.)

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

FEB. 20.—Candidate Sergt. James W. Clinton, Troop F, 4th Cav., to be 2d Lieut.; Candidate Sergt. Alexander T. Overshine, Co. C, 21st Inf., to be 2d Lieut.; Candidate Corpl. Henry E. Eames, Troop E. 4th Cav., to be 2d Lieut.; Candidate Sergt. Robert Field, Troop H, 8th Cav., to be 2d Lieut.; 1st Lieut. Reuben Banker Turner, 6th Inf., to be Captain; 1st Lieut. Daniel Alfred Frederick, Adjutant, 7th Inf., to be Captain; 2d Lieut. Frederick S, Wild, 17th Inf., to be 1st Lieut.; 2d Lieut. James Robert Lindsay, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieut.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 24. Detail: Maj, William
A. Rafferty, 2d Cav.; Capt. Thomas T. Knox, 1st Cav.;

Capt. Sydney W. Taylor, 4th Art.; Capt. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Leary, 2c Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 29, D. M., Feb. 18.)

At Washington Barracks, Feb. 24. Detail: Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, Capts. Frederick Fuger, William Ennis, 4th Art.; Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; 1st Lieuts. George I. Anderson, Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art.; John C. Gilmore, Jr., Adrian S. Fleming, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 44, D. E., Feb. 20.)

At Madison Barracks, Feb. 26. Detail: Capts. Alfred Morton, Jesse M. Lee, James Regan, Edgar B. Robertson, 1st Lieuts. John Baxter, Jr., Charles R. Noyes, Robert H. Anderson, 2d Lieuts. Francis H. Schoeffel, Louis B. Lawton, Thomas W. Connell, Thomas W. Darrah, Louis H. Lewis, Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 45, D. E., Feb. 23.)

At Fort McPherson, Ga., Feb. 26. Detail: Capts. Edwund Rice, Theodore F. Forbes, Hobart K. Bailey, William H. C. Bowen, 1st Lieuts. John C. F. Tillson, Hunter Liggett, Michael J. O'Brien, Frank G. Kalk, 2d Lieuts. Lutz Wahl, Samuel V. Han, Frank J. Morrow, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 45, D. E., Feb. 23.)

Garrison C. M., St. Thomas, Detail: Capts. S. Baker, and C. Byrne, and Lieuts. E. F. Taggart and C. M. Purdy, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Feb. 18.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., on March 2. Detail: Maj. Carle A. Woodruff, Capts. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg.; Alexander D. Schenck, 1st Lieuts. Sebree Smith, Edward H. Catlin, 2d Lieuts. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 46, D. E., Feb. 24.)

At Fort Du Chesne, Utah, Feb. 15. D

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a Sergeant recently tried at Fort Huachaca and sentenced to a forfeiture of pay, the reviewing authority, Gen. Frank Wheaton, says: "The court found the accused guilty under the additional charge of being drunk in camp while in arrest, but attach no criminality thereto. Voluntary drunkenness at post or in quarters, is an offense under the 62d Article of War, and should be so adjudged without regard to the circumstances. The fact that the accused was in arrest and so, through his own fault, withdrawn from the roster for duty," could not relieve him from responsibility. If the accused desired to urge the fact that the occasion was a holiday, when discipline was somewhat relaxed, such evidence might be considered in mitigation of punishment, but has no relation to the finding."

In the case of a soldier tried at xort Apache for desertion and selling clothing, found guilty, and sentenced, the reviewing authority, Gen. Frank Wheaton, says: "The record shows that two members of the court were absent during the first day's session; they however appeared in their seats on the second day, after considerable testimony had been taken. The defense signified its objection to these members, who themselves stated that they had reason to doubt the propriety of their sitting with the court. Thereupon, without action by the court, both members retired. This action was irregular and unauthorized. A member considering himself disqualified can only be relieved by the court upon challenge duly made or, in the absence of challenge, upon application to the convening authority. In no case can a member excuse himself from serving.

"The finding under the specification, second charge, is irregular, being in the alternative form. It also expresses no criminality, as the alleged disposal of clothing may have been lawful, and, indeed, the evidence fails to sustain the presumption that the accused did unlawfully dispose of his clothing. The finding under the second charge and specification is disapproved.

"Th

issue of intreence ing tools—Upon the question of the propriety of the issue to ordnance officers of posts of a suitable number of intrenching tools for use in the instruction of the troops in throwing up hasty intrenchments—the action and remarks of the Major General Commanding the Army in the matter are as follows: "Not approved by the Major General Commanding, as the knife bayonet and plate issued to the troops are intended to be used in the construction of hasty intrenchments, and these should be used in practice as in the case of actual service. The pick and shovel are to be used for more substantial works, are not difficult to manipulative and are not needed at present. (Letter A. G. O., Feb. 5.)

The following were appointed cadets at the Military Academy, West Point, Feb. 25: Reginald H. Ames, St. Paul, Seventh District, Minnesota; Frank Kluckoban, alt., St. Paul, Fourth District, Minnesota; John R. Doyle, Philadelphia, First District; W. B. Montgomery, Jr., alt., Lynchburg, Sixth District, Pennsylvania.

About noon, on Feb. 11, 1st Sergt. Park B. Spencer, Co. B, 17th Inf., died suddenly while in the act of entering his quarters at Columbus Barracks, presumably from heart failure. His funeral took place on the following day with military honors, at Greenlawn Cemetery. The entire command, officers and enlisted men and many civilian friends in carriages formed in the procession. Sergt. Maj. Wilson, 17th Inf., in a tribute to the deceased, says: "It was my good fortune to be intimately acquainted with him, and to have served with him for nearly eleven years, and my admiration for his many good qualities became stronger from year to year. He enlisted April 18, 1883, at the age of 22 years and 11 months, was assigned to Co. E, 17th Inf., and served continuously therein until summoned for the last roll-call. For over ten years he wore the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer, and during six of them he was 1st Sergt. He was widely known throughout the Army for his skill as a rifle shot, being a distinguished marksman and winner of many Army medals in rifle competition."

Mate S. T. Smith, U. S. N., retired, of Providence, R. I., is at 220 Thirteenth street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

6. 0. 4. 8. 0. A. 2. 6. 0. FEB. 4. 1897.

Announces that in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress entitled "Joint Resolution relative to the Medal of Honor authorised by the Acts of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and march third, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and a knot to be worn in lieu of the medal, is prescribed and established by the President of the United States, to be each of a pattern as follows:

The ribbon to be of silk one inch wide and one inch in length; the center stripe of white one-sixteenth of an inch wide, flanked on either side by a stripe of blue seven thirty-seconds of an inch wide, deferred by two stripes of red each one-quarter of an inch wide, for the same combination of colors as the ribbon above described.

The knot to be a bowknot of the same combination of colors as the ribbon above described.

The resignation by Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., of the commission as Captain, 24th Int., only, has been accepted free of the commission as Captain, 24th Int., only, has been accepted free the sixty of the same combination of colors as the ribbon above described.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed fitteen visits between March 1 and May 31, 1897, to the works of the Penn Steel Casting and Machine Company, and the Crown Smelting Company, at Thurlow, Pa., on official business for gun carriages. H. Q. A., Feb. 24.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School, in Washington, D. C., is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Miller, 11th Inf., Recruiting Officer. (H. Q. A., Feb. 24.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed five visits to the Petersburg from Works, Petersburg, Va., on official business, pertaining to the inspection of cast-inor projectilies. (H. Q. A., Feb. 24.)

Leave for two days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School, in Washington, D. C., take for the medic

In the following transfer of the Co. A. (H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

The leave granted Lieut. Edward Moale, 3d Inf. (now Colone), 15th Inf.) is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

Capt. William E. Craighill, Corps of Engrs., relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., to relieve Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, C. E., of fortification and river and harbor works under his charge. Lieut. Col. Heap upon relief will proceed to Tompkinsville, N. Y., for duty as engineer of the 3d Light House District, to relieve Lieut. Col. William Ludlow. (H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

The ordinary leave granted 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 8th Cav., is changed to leave on Surgeon's certificate to date from Feb. 11, 1897, and is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, from April 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Adjt., 4th Cav. (H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Richard J. Williams, Washington Barracks, D. C., transferred to Fort Trumbull. Conn., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Robert Von Der Goltz, who when relieved will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C. (H. Q. A., Feb. 25.)

FORT McPHERSON, GA.

FORT McPHERSON, GA.

So far as can be learned, no official report has as yet been received by the military authorities concerning the alleged fracas between Capt. Henry Romeyn and Ist Lieut. M. O'Brien, 5th Inf., at dress parade at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Feb. 17. The "Atlanta Constitution" has a two-column, double-leaded article on the affair, accompanied by a picture, which it calls "The Fight on the Parade Ground." The "Constitution" says:

"The trouble came up over some insulting remarks which Lieut. M. O'Brien, of Co. A, is said to have made to Capt. Henry Romeyn, of Co. A, is said to have made to Capt. Henry Romeyn, of Co. A, which resulted in the latter striking a stinging blow at the former and felling him to the earth. The scene took place immediately after Co. G had passed the reviewing officers. It was then that Lieut. O'Brien was seen to step up to Capt. Romeyn's eyes flashed fire, and his face turned a crimson hue as he promptly resented the insulting words and drawing his arm back at full length let it fly at Lieut. O'Brien. The lick struck the young lieutenant full in the face, and he staggered backward and fell to the ground. He quickly regained himself, and was in the act of rising to retaliate for the lick, when officers interfered, and the two men were separated. There was an unusual number of visitors present, who were watching the dress parade, and they were greatly excited over the sensational turn affairs had taken. The knockout not being down on the programme, it was not contemplated, and upon their return to the city rumors flew around thick and fast about the trouble between the two officers at the barracks. Every one was greatly interested in the story, and was anxious to know what the outcome of the affair would be. A half dozen rumors were put in circulation as to what occasioned the trouble, but no one was willing to state as a certainty what brought it about."

Whatever may be the facts in the case, Capt. Romeyn is an officer of too much character and experience to act as reported

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Among the reports published in Maj. Gen. Merritt's Circular, No. 1, of 1897, to which we referred last week, relating to the field work of troops under his command last year, is that of Lieut. R. F. Day, 20th Inf., Quartermaster of the Fort Leavenworth column, which marched to Fort Riley and return. This officer shows that the march cost the Government just \$75 over and above what it would have cost the Government had the troops what it would have cost the Government had the troops remained in garrison. Referring to the difficulties on the trip in connection with the wagon train, he states that all of them would have disappeared had the command been supplied with Army wagons and six-mule teams instead of escort wagons. To expect four mules to draw the load over ordinary roads is to expect the impossible. The use of escort wagons would only be possible in the summer, over exceptionally good roads, and in good weather. Each of the pine organizations were furnished weather. Each of the nine organizations were furnished one four-mule escort wagon, two messes had one, the hospital had one and headquarters had an Army wagon and six mules. The six-mule Army wagon was loaded to its utmost capacity, and it made the trip without the slightest drawback. He concludes with the statement that he is within bounds in saying that a battalion of in-fantry could make practice marches in any portion of the United States, except where wood is not plentiful, at actual cost to the United States of their maintenance in garrison, provided the wagon transportation is equal to the emergency.

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In answer to inquiry whether an Indian scout on furlough was entitled to pay for use and risk of horse and equipments, the Paymaster General says: "It has long equipments, the Faymaster General says: "It has long been the rule not to allow pay for the use and risk of horse, etc., when the scout has been absent on furlough or when sick, and the U. S. thereby deprived of the use of the horse." (P. M. G. O., Feb. 9, 1897.)

Tuesday, Feb. 23, was the 119th anniversary of the battle of Spanktown. The Rahway, New Jersey, of to-day is what was known in the last century as Spanktown, the name having been given because an early settler publicly took his spouse across his knee and chastised her. Feb. 23, 1777, the American forces under Gen. Maxwell, were stationed at Spanktown, and a successful battle was fought against the Third British Brigade, stationed at Perth Amboy.

The body of Capt. Philo McGiffin, who shot himself at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York, recently, has been sent to the home of his mother at Washington, Pa. The body was dressed in a Captain's uniform of the Imperial Chinese navy. Previous to his removal to the hospital, the deceased had rather hoped to go to sea again, but was at last obliged to give this idea up. The Cuban Junta made overtures to him to enter their service, but McGiffin for some reason believed they were not acting in good faith and refused.

ordnance experts of the Navy are interested in a new style of armor plate, a patent for which was granted on Tuesday of last week to Robert H. Sayer, of Beth-lehem. In his specifications Mr. Sayer claims a great improvement on any armor plate heretofore manufac-tured. His invention consists of taking regulation armor plate, which has not been Harveyized, and inserting in the face hardened steel plugs about six inches apart. The inventor's idea is that projectiles fired at the plate will strike one or more of the hardened steel plugs and be demolished with ease, and easier than if they were fired at plates made under other processes.

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Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, in G. O. 3, dated Feb. 10, 1897, announces some important changes and regulations, all of which are in the right direction. The following are the important announcements made in the order: "The State uniform for enlisted men of the National Guard shall consist of a dress coat, dress hat, campaign hat, fatigue cap, blouse, trousers, and, when needed, leggings, overcoats and ponchos. Such regiments and battalions as desire at their expense to provide their own dress uniform may do so, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and in that case shall not receive from the State dress coats, par dress bets. receive from the State dress coats nor dress hats. The dress coats shall be changed as fast as practicable from double to single breasted coats. The Buzzacott military cooking outfit shall be obtained for issue to organizations as fast as the disposable means will permit. 1st and Quartermaster Sergeants of infantry companies shall be armed with the rifle, and the swords, throgs, and revolvers and holsters issued heretofore to them are to be returned to the Chief of Ordnance. Thereafter, when colors are to be issued to regiments and battalions, they shall consist of one United States and one State color, each of the dimensions prescribed for the colors carried by regiments of the United States Army. The dimensions of colors carried by regiments and battalions will hereafter be 5 feet 6 inches fly, 4 feet 4 inches on the pike, which will be 9 feet long, including spear-head and ferrule; the union will be 2 feet 6 inches long. In abstracts and accounts bills have been received made by commanding officers as creditors for furnishing supplies to their respective commands; such bills being manifestly improper and their legality questionable, they will not be audited hereafter. The decision that 1st and Quar-termaster Sergeants in future shall carry rifles is one of common sense, and is another one of the recommenda-tions of ex-Inspector General McLewee's that has been

Little Greece is putting the rest of Europe to shame by throwing herself into the breech to defend the Christian against the Turk, and her action recalls the days of Marco Bozzaris and his band of Suliotes, when at or Marco Bozzaris and his band of Suilotes, when at midnight in his guarded tent, the Turk was dreaming of the hour, when Greece, her knee in suppliance bent, should tremble at his power, "and woke to die midst flame and smoke." The island of Crete is the center of disturbance. Though the powers are not willing to let Greece have her own way with it just yet, the probabilities are that this disturbance will ultimately result in the transfer of Crete to Greece, thus completing the work of three-quarters of a century of aspiration and longing. Meanwhile, a sort of fire-line has been extended around Crete by the warships of England, Russia, France, Italy and Austria, to prevent the conflagration there extending further. Advices received from Crete, Feb. 15, announce that a Greek "Corps of Occupation," consisting of infantry, artillery and engineers, and num-bering 1,500 men, have landed at Platanias, fourteen kilometres west of Canea. The warships of the powers had previously landed strong detachments at Retimo, Heraklion, and Canea, and they have bombarded a position occupied by the insurgents at Canea.

Turkey has four times as many soldiers as Greece, and they are fighting men, but the navy of Greece, what there is of it, is in a better condition than that of Turkey. A dispatch of Feb. 17, from Constantinople, says: "The Ministry of Marine has asked the Government for a credit of 500,000 pounds Turkish to defray the expenses incurred in preparing and mobilizing the Turkish fleet. Two squadrons are now being prepared. The first, which will comprise four warships and ten torpedo boats, will sail within five days, under command of Vice Admiral Faik. The second will be commanded by Vice Admiral Faik. The second will be commanded by Vice Admiral Hassan, and will consist of five warships and ten torpedo boats. Fifty thousand naval reserves have been summoned for service in addition to the redifs of the 3d Army Corps, now at Salonika, and the redifs of Trebizond have also been ordered to join their colors, making altogether 76,800 men who will be concentrated near the Greek frontier."

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RMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

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PROSPECTS FOR SERVICE LEGISLATION.

Personal legislation of any kind, with the exception of the bill for the retirement of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, has no chance of passage at this ses-sion. The House Military Committee held what will probably be its last meeting on Tuesday, and on the same day the Senate Naval Committee held its last region for the consideration of all measures account the same day the Senate Navai Committee hear is assession for the consideration of all measures except the Navai Appropriation bill. It will therefore be seen that here is no chance of legislation for the two services other than the regular Appropriation bills and the reirement bill above referred to.

Senator Hawley has given up hope of getting through this genies his bill increasing the artillary force to

t this session his bill increasing the artillery force to even regiments. Representative Hull declares he will of call a meeting of his committee to consider such a sition, even if it be adopted by the Senate. Mr. wants reorganization for the whole Army, and he ays that the only way it can come is by securing reor-

anization and increase at the same time.

The Chandler retirement bill for officers of the Navy fill not be passed at this session. There is some hope a naval circles that it will be tacked as a rider to the laval Appropriation bill, but it can be positively stated hat there is no chance of this being done. It may also

that there is no chance of this being done. It may also be stated that there is little chance if any of an amendment to the bill by the Senate Committee authorizing additional vessels. If there is such increase it will be confined to vessels of the smaller types.

The act to provide for appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the U. S. A., (H. R. 3719) has become law, without the signature of the President, it having not been returned within the time prescribed by the Constitution. The act is as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That all officers of the Regular Army of the United States, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the te war may, at the discretion of the President, receive brevet in the Regular Army equal to the highest rank eld or the highest brevet received in the said volunteer rees, and be commissioned accordingly as of the date such brevet: Provided, That they have not already reived a brevet of equal or higher grade in the Regular

OUIDA HAS HER OPINION.

There is much good sense in this vigorous expression opinion which was interjected into the debate in the enate on Feb. 17 concerning the bill for restricting im-

Will you pardon my addressing you concerning the chich I see is before Congress, in intent to exclude rants who can not read. If you exclude Italians can not read you will lose the best and most laborant of the population, and you will admit the trash lies. It is not a test which can be properly applied lians, or indeed to any populace. Why should you see the power to spell out the crimes recorded in newspapers is any guaranty for either virtue or gence?

gence? Italy the peasantry are almost entirely illiterate; ney are the only class which can give immigrants y value. I have had many men in my employ; I invariably found those who could not read ten more industrious, temperate, intelligent, and honest those corrupted by the trumpery "education" of its. I have had for twenty years an old man (who een what is called the odd man in England) and he e sent with fifty commissions to purchase objects, ed to him only orally, and he will execute these commiss with no single error either of oblivion or of ent.

tent.

th a man you would turn from your shores, whilst would receive the youth corrupted, emasculated, sed through cheap journalism, bad tobacco, and the ced physical idleness of the schools.

eg you to allow me to remain, obediently, yours,

OUIDA (LOUISE DE LA RAMEE).

January 30, 1897.

An article appearing in the "Atlantic Monthly" som years ago discussed with all seriousness the question whether women should learn to spell. We do not know how it was decided, but we can quite imagine that a woman might be deprived of literary accomplishments without losing her charm, but we should not go so far with our analysis as the chemist, who reported that she consisted of nothing but a few pails of water with some earthy salts.

There is very grave question whether we are not in this day laying too much stress upon mere book learning as a test of ability, and unduly enlarging the list of mug wumps described by Horace Porter as men educated be-yond their ability. There is a conceit of knowledge which is even worse than ignorance, for ignorance is at least teachable, while the man who thinks he knows it all, and a little more, is in a hopeless case. China is a melancholy illustration of what comes to a nation given over to the rule of book worms. There is a tendency in the same direction in this country, though we think we see some signs of healthy reaction and the testimony of so distinguished an authoress as Onida to the advantages of ignorance may be a symptom.

SHALL THE CADETS GO TO WASHINGTON?

Secretary Lamont, Secretary Herbert, and the House Military Committee believe that no injurious effect will follow the attendance of the Military and Naval Cadets in Washington. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy favorably recommended the matter to the attention of Congress and the House Military Committee has incorporated their communications on the favorable report on the proposition which it made. Both Secretaries say that there is a difference of opinion among officers as to the propriety of allowing the Cadets to visit Washington. Since 1870 the Cadets as a body have been absent from the Military Academy on four occasions, as followed in 1872 to take part in the procede on the core follows: In 1873, to take part in the parade on the occaon of the sion of the second inauguration of President Grant. In 1876, to visit the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1891 to take part in the Columbian parade in New York City. In 1892, to visit the World's Fair in Chicago, Ill.

The Secretary of War says: "The loss of time, ab-The Secretary of War says: "The loss of time, absence from study and recitations, and other military exercises, will be limited to four days, certainly not a serious loss in the four years' term. Their absence will, of course, be attended with the chance of injury to health in individual cases, but the Department did not feel that these objections should control. The Cadets are generally in excellent health, of good constitutions, and their officers will take all necessary precautions to guard

officers will take all necessary precautions to guard against the risks of exposure."

The Superintendent of the Academy, Col. Ernst, says, on the contrary: "In my judgment the loss of time from their studies, and the danger of exposure at this season, and the expense are disadvantages which more than counterbalance any advantages to be derived from the proposed visit of the Cadets to Washington. I recommend that they be left undisturbed."

The Secretary of the Navy says: "The Cadets of the Naval Academy have not, since March 4, 1873, participated in any parade away from the Academy. On that date they participated in the inauguration of the President, and, as a result, many of them were sick for a time, though it is believed that no cases resulted fatally. The though it is believed that no cases resulted fatally. The day was cold and raw, and the Cadets, at their request, were permitted to discard their overcoats while on parade. Most of the officers with whom I have talked on this subject think the Cadets ought not to be permitted to parti-cipate in the inaugural parade for the reason that it will interfere with their studies and is likely to result in more or less sickness. I, however, do not share this opinion.
The Cadets can come to Washington from Annapolis and return upon the same day. They can, if necessary, parade with overcoats, and, if taken due care of, but little danger to health is to be apprehended. The intervention would be simply one day.

First we had wig-wagging, or signaling. Then target practice. Now we have athletics. A certain an of muscle devoloping is good, and necessary; suc running, jumping, boxing, scaling walls, breathing and flexion exercises. But when we have introduced into orders for competition and report such terms and games as "greased pig," sack races, egg with the spoon, fat the spoon of the etc. Then the colored troops should have a chance to make a record at cake walks, 'possum and watermelon feasts. The man obtaining the greatest distension of stomach should be given a medal; possibly a medal of honor, for it would be no more unbecoming to thus reward such services than some that have secured recognition in this mean through the realistic plant of the secured recognition in this mean through the realistic plant of the secured recognition in this mean through the realistic plant of the secured recognition in this mean through the realistic plant of the secured recognition in this mean through the realistic plant of the secured recognition in this mean through the realistic plant of the secured recognition in the secured recognition is the secured recognition in the secured recognition in the secured recognition is the secured recog nition in this way, through the zealous efforts of enter-prising Congressmen. There is a certain dignity beprising Congressmen. There is a certain dignity be-coming a soldier, even in his official sports, and we should have a care that we do not pass the limit

The silver service for the U. S. gunboat Newport, to be presented by the people of Newport, R. I., from popu-lar subscription, has been chosen. The centerpiece is for fruit or flowers, and consists of a bowl with graceful, sweeping sides, supported on a pillar base from which a branch on either side twines in graceful curves, ending in a smaller dish for fruit. Half curled around these branches, which they serve to support, and resting on the

plinth, are two dolphins. The piece is 12 inches high, and the entire width, including the arms, is 28 inches. The bellying outline of the bowl is characteristic of the treatment of the other pieces, and makes a line of beauty. The top is formed in undulating curves, the edge turned delicates. At the bettern of the part we have the contract of the part The top is formed in undulating curves, the edge turned delicately. At the bottom of the bowl rests in a scalloped double shell, and on the ends are the seals of the Navy Department and the city of Newport. On the side is an etching of the old stone mill, within a flowering border, united at the bottom by a shell. Above is a flying ribbon, with the name of the vessel, U. S. gunboat Newport. The tureens, while differing in size, are nearly similar in design. The body has the curve seen in the centerpiece, and, like the jardiniere, rests in a shell. Around the base dolphins face outward, their tails thrown up and forming part of the supports of the shell. The plinth is spreading in form, with curling edges. The dolphin is also used for the handles, the head resting against the edge of the dish, and the tail being divided. The pitcher is tail and graceful, with dolphin and shell base, dolphin handles similar to the tureens, and decorative work along the line of the to the tureens, and decorative work along the line of the other general treatment. It has on the side the seals, and will hold six pints. In itself it is a most graceful piece and a decidedly beautiful addition to the set. Each piece will be appropriately engraved before the service is

Our English contemporary, the "Army and Navy Gazette," presents a view of the arbitration treaty which should be enforced on this side of the Atlantic when it says: "Lord Salisbury, in his despatch of March 5 last, touched upon a crucial difficulty when he pointed out the danger of leaving 'issues in which the litigant states were most deeply interested to be decided by the vote of one man, and that man a foreigner, with no jury to find his facts and no court of appeal to correct his law."

* * There is much danger in submitting grave na-* * There is much danger in submitting grave national questions to the judgment of a few men, however high-minded and impartial these may be. Unless the world belie its history, there will come times when imperious forces will direct the weight of national feeling, and when men will refuse to be bound by a decision from which they may reasonably differ. Who, then, shall enforce the award of the board of arbitration? Looked at in its essence, war is itself the final arbitrament. When every other resource has been tried, the sword is drawn to decide questions to which reason and counsel have proved unequal. We believe it must still be so. The welfare, the progress and the expansion of races cannot There is much danger in submitting grave naproved unequal. We believe it must still be so. The welfare, the progress and the expansion of races cannot be ruled and controlled by the decision of a committee of seven men, or, it may be, by the casting voice of one. To attach too great an importance to the Treaty of Washington would be to lull ourselves into false security. Accepting it for what it is worth we must pursue our steady policy of securing our safety by the possession of sufficient naval and military forces. These must not be allowed to waste away under the delusion that the day for the employment of them has passed. We can, many for the employment of them has passed. We can, many of us, recall the bright hopes of peace and prosperity which were heralded by the great exhibition, and know which were heraided by the great exhibition, and know how they were soon to be overshadowed by the gloomy clouds of war." The outcry in favor of arbitration on this side of the Atlantic is prompted by the expectation that it will put an end to war and that we shall have no further occasion to prepare for it. It is obvious that England does not take that view of the treaty.

"Harper's Weekly" says: "Gen. William P. Craghill, late Chief of Engineers, was retired from active service at his own request on Feb. 1. In his letter to the Secretary of War, asking to be retired, he tells the Sec vice at his own request on Feb. 1. In his letter to the Secretary of War, asking to be retired, he tells the Secretary that he might have retired in July, 1893, after forty years' service, and might have been retired in July, 1895, because he was 62 years old, but was promoted instead. But he says that he has foreseen that in July of this year he would have to be retired on account of age, and then he adds: 'Having still considerable vigor left, and wishing not to live in idleness the rest of my life, I have sought for employment, with good prospects of securing it, which will be made better by an early retirement, and not waiting for the formal operation of the law. Under the circumstances stated I hope it will not seem unreasonable if I wish to be retired before July 1, 1897, and I now have the honor to request that I may be permitted to do so Feb. 1, 1897. "Here's hoping that Gen. Craghill secured the employment he had his eye on. Nearly all efficient officers who are retired under the law at 64 suffer very much for lack of occupation during some of the best years of their life, and are used to lament grievously over their predicament. What a serious calamity forced idleness would be to Gen. Craighill is apparent from the information he gives about his excessive addiction to work; for he says that, including his time as a cadet, he has served forty-eight years, lacking five months, with an average of only three or four days on leave a year. The only safe and sure way to make an idle man of a person who has formed such habits as his is to bury him. But burial at 64 is wasteful and untimely, besides being difficult to compass by lawful means."

But burial at 64 is wasteful and untimely, besides being difficult to compass by lawful means."

The new Congressional Library in Washington has been completed within the time limit, and at a cost of only 63 cents a cubic foot, including decorations. The cost of the gigantic municipal building in Philadelphia, which was begun in 1872 and is only now being completed, has already been \$1.60 a cubic foot. In the March "Century," the library will be described by the librarian, A. R. Spofford, while William A. Coffin, the art critic, will write of the decorations. There will be twenty-six illustrations in the two articles.

GROUNDING OF THE BROOKLYN.

...The court of inquiry, appointed to investigate the circumstances and fix the responsibilities of the recent grounding of the cruiser Brooklyn, filed last Saturday, Feb. 20, at the Navy Department, a report which ex-onerates all the officers concerned. Following are the findings and opinion of the court:

onerates all the officers concerned. Following are the findings and opinion of the court:

(1) "That the Brooklyn was dangerously beset by heavy ice at her anchorage off the League Island Navy Yard on Jan. 30, 1897, and that, in the opinion of expert river men, it was imperatively necessary to remove her to a place of safety as soon as possible.

(2) "That there was no safe berth at the League Island Navy Yard, even had it been possible to get the vessel through the heavy ice between her anchorage and the piers; and that had she been caught by the closing river at the best berth in the yard she would have been in serious danger from ice.

(3) "That, it being impossible to turn the vessel in the ice and take her up to Cramps' yard, there was no alternative to taking her down to Marcus Hook, the nearest place of refuge below League Island, and that the condition of the tide offered every reasonable expectation that this could be done with safety.

(4) "That Eli Watts, the pilot employed, advised correctly as to the manner of running the Schooner Ledge Range near that obstruction, and that the ship was navigated, at and before the time she struck in accordance with the uniform custom of pilots, while conducting deep draft ships. All the testimony upon this point is in agreement. To get the best water the range should be slightly opened to the eastward after passing Illinois Rock buoy.

(5) "The court therefore finds that the grounding of the United States steamship Brooklyn, on the date and

signtly opened to the eastward after passing linnois Rock buoy.

(5) "The court therefore finds that the grounding of the United States steamship Brooklyn, on the date and at the place mentioned in the precept, was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or crew of said vessel, but that, on the contrary, the commanding officer was fully justified in proceeding down the river at that time, and that neither he nor any of the officers or men under his command failed in any particular to perform their full duty.

"In the opinion of the court, no further action is necessary."

SHELBAK ON LEGISLATION.

edditur Army and Navy Jurnle febby 20 dere sur.
I obsuv that the Royel pussynell bil has agin faled in the British parlymint. This is tuff on Albut Edud Quene on the Resurv list on ½ pay, and no wurk, but she wont go, and so thare semes no reesynubbel way of

gettin' rid of that hump.

I orlso remark that thare is goin' to be a bil in Congrus to detale 1, 2 and 2½ stripers to the Navel Milisher for instrukshun and dril. This is orl rite. No wun cud takle that job bettur than the Navel Milisher witch has alreddy dun wunders out of nuthin'. It had to git its own munny and fite the preddyjuices of them ammychure sojers and put up with cusd old tubs like the Portsmith and the Noo Hamshear, but its wurk has been tip top, and there ant no smarter set of salormen and thare osfrs was stripers themselves and didn't forgit orl they node wen thay changd thare close. Thay don't go prancin' around to flour shose nor git stuk in the mud chasin' silver teepots at an igspens to me and the uther taxpairers of ½ a duzin times wot the stuf is wuth. They stiks to biznis, and they nose it. By orl menes send them stripers fur instrukshun and dril to the Navel Milisher, so as to hav their minds streched thwartships. Send along a decent modun ship and a torpeder bote or too with them. Beter send enuf stripers to man one civvylized gun—also the gun.

Inserdentally I perseev that the Annykists in Congrus want to orthorize the Sekky of the Navy to stele Navel ossifer's invenshuns. Wy not go the hole hog and let him stele their boots and thare close and thare ox and thare ass and everythin' els he mite like to grab. Hoo kairs fur the Constytushin any how evin if it duz garantee to "inventors the exclusive right to their respective discoveries"? Everiwun nose that the framers of that gloryus ritin' didn't mene Navy ossifers or they wud have menshund them.

Besides Navy osfrs has rank, and that's enuff to compinsate fur bein burgled enny day. How imposin', fur igsemple, is a noo Comander! Wen he ant giglin with delite at bein' korld captn, he storks around glarin' at innercent cittysuns wot don't saloot him with an orful igspreshn of dignitty and disgust—like an Archbishop hoo has swallered a bad oyster. Ever yures,

T. Ap. CATESBY SHELBAK.

Ship's rier, U. S. S. Vermont. gettin' rid of that hump. I orlso remark that thare is goin' to be a bil in Con

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1897.

Prof. Tillman delivered an interesting lecture on "Electricity" before the members of the Ladies' Reading Club on Friday afternoon, Feb. 19.

The 100th Night german which took place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, was led by Cadet Cheney, assisted by Cadet Gilbert. The sash, sword, "yes and no," and other familiar figures were danced. The following were among the participants: Cadet Buckey and Miss Davis, Cadet Williams and Miss A. Davis, Cadet Munton and Miss Spurgin, Cadet Crallé and Miss M. Craney, Cadet Hall and Miss B. Craney, Cadet Moses and Miss Mason, Cadet Murphy and Miss Tidball, Cadet Bricker and Miss

Hall and Miss B. Craney, Cadet Moses and Miss Mason, Cadet Murphy and Miss Tidball, Cadet Bricker and Miss Peale, Cadet Romeyn and Miss Beekman, Cadet Stone and Miss Gertrude Parker, Cadet Yates and Miss Hinkley, Cadet Babcock and Miss Evelyn Knight, Cadet Wigmore and Miss Gordon, Cadet Longan and Miss Ward, Cadet Newbill and Miss Willson, Cadet Arnold and Miss Cruikshank, Cadet McCoy and Miss Lieber, Cadet Barlow and Miss Blakely, Cadet Newbold and Miss Simpson, Cadet Milliken and Miss Tremaine, Cadet Koehler and Miss Leonard.

The 100th Night entertainment was opened with a brief address by Cadet Sarratt, of '97, president of the Dialectic Society. Extracts from the "Howitzer" were then read by Cadet Cheney, '97, Adjutant of the Corps of Cadets. A storm of applause greeted the opening scene of the play entitled "Gélon, Tyrant of Skinopolis on Drillzisle." in which a number of characters drawn from real life were faithfully portrayed. That Cadet Aleantara carried off the honors as the star of the performance, will be conceded, probably, by all who witnessed the entertainment. Maude, as impersonated by Cadet Kelly, was certainly as the programme asserts. "the sweetest-little girl in all the world." Gélon, Lieut. Socrates, Lieut. Grané and Lieut. Leatherhead—Cadets Gallup, '99; Welch, '97; Sarratt, '97; and Rhea, '99—

defy criticism and must have been seen in order to have been fully appreciated. The Irish jig in which Cadets Maginnis, '98, Kerr ,'99, Rhea, '99, and McIntyre, '00, took part was warmly applauded and was repeated in response to enthusiastic encores. The scenery deserves more than a word of praise. The committee is entitled to hearty congratulations on the result of its labors. The members of the committee on scenery were: Cadet Smither, '97, chairman; Cadets Harper, '97, Workizer, '98, Woodyard, '98, McDonough, '99, Pillow, '00, and Frohwitter, ',00. Cadet Newbill, '97, as the enterprising 'Friction Primer' reporter who never failed to be on the spot whenever the interests of his paper demanded his presence, was inimitable. Cadet Cloke in the rôles of Jack and the cannibal princess, Lil, kept the audience in a state of hilarity throughout the evening. Upon the left of the drop curtain was a copy of the statue of Fame which surmounts the Battle monument, the work of Cadet Woodyard. Above the curtain were the crests of the three classes, '97, '98 and '99.

Bishop Potter administered the rite of confirmation after the morning services at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday, Feb. 21, to fifteen candidates, among whom were two cadets and four enlisted men. A mission of the Paulist Fathers was begun at the Soldiers' Chapel on Sunday, under Rev. Father Walter Elliott, who served in the Army during the Civil War.

At noon on Monday, Washington's birthday, the national salute was fired. The card club met at Mrs. Fiebeger's on Monday afternoon,

On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 23, the annual presentation of books to the members of the graduating class by the Ladies' Union Mission School Association took place at 4:15 at the Cadet Chapel. This year the choice of three books was given, the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Life of Upton."

An officers' hop is announced for Friday and a Cadet hop or german on Saturday of the present week. Again the possibility of the corps' visit to Washington is spoken of.

Capt. Bellinger and Lieut. R

the possibility of the corps visit to Washington f. of.

Capt. Bellinger and Lieut. Richardson have returned from leave. Lieut. Weigel has been Acting Adjutant during the indisposition of Capt. Wilder.

Miss Tidball has been a guest of Mrs. Torney. Miss Evelyn Knight and Miss Gordon have been guests of the Misses Davis. Miss Mabel Tremaine has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wilder.

Col. and Mrs. G. B. Davis will attend the inaugural ceremonies at Washington. They will be the guests of Maj. and Mrs. J. B. Babcock.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Capt. Hein, 1st Cav., is away on two months' leave. He has taken his family to Washington, D. C., and is staying at the Richmond.

Col. Hall has been quite ill for some days with an tack of la grippe, and is now suffering from pneumo-

attack of la grippe, and is now suffering from pneumonia. He is now improving, however. There has been a general prevalence of la grippe in the post, many suffering very severely and very few escaping altogether.

Lately Mrs. Webster gave a very pretty luncheon in honor of her niece, Miss Sibley. The guests were the young ladies of the post and a few of the younger married ladies. Luncheon was served at small tables, laid for four, after which progressive euchre was played and handsome prizes awarded the winners.

Miss Eleanor Harris, daughter of Maj. Harris, of Milwukee, is visiting Mrs. Wainwright.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Whitman gave a very delightful card party for Miss Harris. Three tables played "high five," and prizes were won by Miss Carpenter and Mr. Farr.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Feb. 24, 1897.

The hop last Saturday evening was the largest of the season. Cadet Henderson and Mrs. Hood received.

There will be no more hops until after Easter.

There will be no more hops until after Easter.

Mrs. Colvocoresses gave a tea last Saturday afternoon,
Miss Ferguson is visiting Mrs. Fullam. Miss McComis
is the guest of the Misses Porter. Miss Coleman, of
Washington, is visiting Mrs. Hood, and Miss Parker, of
Portsmouth, N. H., was the guest of Mrs. Bousch. Miss
Hurst, of Baltimore, was the guest of Dr. Harmon, and
Miss Bronson, of Washington, is visiting Miss Craven.
The crew is hard at work training for the races this
spring. Races have been arranged with the second crew
of Cornell for May 15; University of Pennsylvania, May
29, and the prospects for a race with Columbia on May
22 are very bright. The crew were on the river several
times during the past week, but the water is generally
too rough, so natatorium practice and cross-country runs
are indulged in.

Cadet Shefheld, of the first class, and Cadet Gilmer,
of the second class, have been granted sick leave until
May 28. Cadet J. C. Kress has resigned.

Cadet Shefield, of the first class, and Cadet Gilmer, of the second class, have been granted sick leave until May 28. Cadet J. C. Kress has resigned.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired Washington's Birthday.

The baseball season has opened, there being a game nearly every day between picked nines of cadets, assisted by the officers.

GALLANT SERVICES RECOGNIZED.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the United States Naval Alumni Association of New York held on Feb. 17:

"Resolved, That this association hereby expresses its appreciation of the gallant conduct of Naval Cadet Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., in volunteering to take charge

ter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., in volunteering to take charge of the lifeboat of the United States steamship Maine on Feb. 6, 1897, during a heavy storm and dangerous sea, in order to rescue his shipmates, and of his skillful seamanship in the handling of the boat.

"Resolved, That the secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the commanding officer of the North Atlantic squadron, with the request that he transmit it to Naval Cadet Gherardi."

Secretary Herbert has presented a handsome gold medal to Seaman Creelman of the battleship Maine, who sprang from that vessel when men were washed overboard in the violent storm on that vessel's cruise to Charleston. The medal, which is nearly the size of a silver dollar, bears on its reverse a picture of the Maine in high relief, and on its obverse the inscription: "William J. Creelman, U. S. N. For extraordinary heroism, Feb. 6, 1897. Presented by the Secretary of the Navy." The medal is hung from a heavy bar on blue ribbon, and supports a massive gold anchor.

The Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, of New York, will give a mess dinner at its clubhouse on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., to be followed by music,

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. McAdoo, Asst. Secu

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 19.—Lieut. R. F. Lopes, detached from ordnan struction, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and order by Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., as Inspect Ordnance.

to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Ual., as Inspects of Ordnance.

FEB, 19.—Passed Asst. Surg. G. T. Smith, detached from the Adams, on relief about March 20, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Passed Surg. L. H. Stone, detached from Naval Hospital, New York, March 15, and ordered to the Adams.

Lieut. D. P. Menefee, detached from the Monocacy ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

FEB, 20.—Passed Asst. Surg. W. F. Arnold, member Medical Examining Board, League Island.

Passed Asst. Surg. L. W. Attee, relieved as member Medical Examining Board, League Island.

Surg. G. P. Bradley, detached from the Indiana, March 3, ordered home, and wait orders.

Surg. N. M. Ferebee, ordered to the Indiana, March 3 Chaplain T. A. Gill, ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

orders.

FEB. 23.—Charles W. Loomis, appointed pay clerk for the naval station, Port Royal, S. C., March 1.

Pay Clerk J. S. Edsall, resignation accepted from Feb.

25.
George E. Freeman, appointed pay clerk for the Massachusetts Feb. 26.
Capt. A. S. Barker, detached from Mare Island Yard March 18 and ordered to command the Oregon March 20.
Capt. H. L. Howison, detached from command of the Oregon, March 20, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. W. G. Hannum, ordered to the Navy Yard. New York, Feb. 25. FEB. 24—Simon Newcomb, retired from March 12 1897, Section 1,444, Revised Statutes. Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, transferred from Marion to

Alert.
Ensign G. E. Gelm, transferred from Alert to Mariot FEB. 25.—Prof. S. Newcomb, detached from Nava Observatory, March 11, and placed on waiting orders. Comdr. E. W. Watson, detached from Washingto Yard, March 8, and ordered to New London, as con mandant, March 11.
Comdr. G. W. Pigmans, order of Feb. 13 is revoked and he is ordered to Washington Yard for ordnance in struction.

and he is ordered to Washington Yard for ordinance in struction.

Passed Asst. Engr. E. E. Freeman is detached from Steel Board, March 1, and ordered to Bureau Steam Engineering same day.

Capt. G. W. Coffin is detached as president of Steel Board, March 8, and ordered as member of Retiring Board same day.

Chief Engr. George Cowie is detached from the Purltan, and ordered to the Terror.

Chief Engr. J. P. Mickley is transferred to the Terror.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Swift, ordered to Bureau of Ordinance, March 8.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Dashiell, relieved as member of Steel Board, March 1.

Chief Engr. G. E. Tower, retired from Feb. 25.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

FEB. 17.—John H. McJunkin, of Iowa, and Dean R. Aland, of New Jersey, to be chaplains.

Medical Inspr. James R. Tryon, to be Medical Director, from the 21st day of January, 1897, vice Weils.

Leland, of New Jersey, to be chaplains.

Medical Inspr. James R. Tryon, to be Medical Director, from the 21st day of January, 1897, vice Weils retired.

Surg. George P. Bradley, to be a Medical Inspector, Jan. 21, 1897, vice Tryon, promoted.

P. A. Surg. John W. Baker, to be a Surgeon from Jan. 21, 1897, vice Bradley, promoted.

Lieut. Arthur P. Osborn, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Oct. 11, 1896, vice West, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) Francis J. Haeseler, to be a Lieutenant from Oct. 11, 1896, vice Osborn, promoted.

Ensign Joseph W. Oman, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 1, 1896, vice Haeseler, promoted.

Lieut. John B. Briggs, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 1, 1896, vice Merrell, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) Edward Simpson, to be a Lieutenant from Nov. 1, 1896, vice Briggs, promoted.

Lieut. Mewton E. Mason, to be a Lieutenant Gunior grade) from Nov. 1, 1896, vice Simpson, promoted.

Lieut. Newton E. Mason, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 10, 1896, vice Eaton, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) William C. P. Muir, to be a Lieutenant from Nov. 10, 1896, vice Eaton, promoted.

Ensign William H. Faust, to be a Lieutenant (junior grade) from Nov. 18, 1896, vice More, promoted.

Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Nov. 18, 1896, vice More, promoted.

Lieut. (junior grade) Edwards F. Leiper, to be a Lieutenant from Nov. 18, 1896, vice More, promoted.

Ensign Harold K. Hines, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Dec. 6, 1896, vice Nazro, promoted.

Lieut. (J. G.) Joseph H. Rohrbacher, to be a Commander from Dec. 6, 1896, vice Rohrbacher, to be a Lieutenant from Dec. 6, 1896, vice Rohrbacher, to be a Lieutenant from Dec. 6, 1896, vice Bishop, retired.

Lieut. William P. Day, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 1, 1897, vice Gilmore, promoted.

Lieut. William P. Day, to be a Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 5, 1897, vice Gilmore, promoted.

Lieut. John C. Wilson, promoted.

Ensign Samuel M. Strite, to be a Lieutenant from Jan. 5, 1897, vice Gilmore, to be a Lieutena

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A correspondent of the London "Morning Post" has tabulated the last thirty years' record of ramming by ships of war. There have been seventy-two cases, in thirty-eight of which there were no ill effects to the vestel rammed. Fifteen were slightly damaged, six seriously damaged, two disabled, and eleven sunk, while as regards the ships which did the ramming, in fifty-two cases there were no ill results; thirteen were slightly damaged, three seriously damaged, two disabled, and two sunk.

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This shows that the loss in seventy-two collisions was thirteen ships. H. M. S. Blenheim recently tried ramming by running into the deeply-laden five-masted French ship, La France. She was lying at anchor four miles southwest of Dungeness, with bow and atern lights burning. It was a very cold night, but clear, and the lights of the French ship were plainly made out on board the Blenheim, but the outline of the ship was not distinguished, and owing to her great length the lights of La France were taken to be those of two fishing boats. On this assumption it was deemed to be a perfectly safe course to steer between the lights. It was not until the shouts of the Frenchmen were heard that the cruiser discovered that she was running fair to strike the merchant ship amidships. The captain at once ordered full speed satern with one engine and the helm to be put hard-a-starboard, thus bringing the starboard bow of the cruiser mader the port quarter of La France, doing but little damage. It is believed that had the maneuver been executed a minute or two sooner the two ships would have cleared, but as it was a most serious disaster was averted.

The Norwegian corvette Ellida, from Vera Cruz, artived at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 4. Having left Horten, in forway, last October, wintered among the West India slands, visited Berlize and Vera Cruz, Pensacola and Sannah. She left Pensacola Feb. 10 for the Azores; bence to Cherbourg, in France, arriving in Norway during the month of April. Her officers, according to sentity, are Comdr. Schiott, 1st Officer Parr, Lieuts. Amundsen, Appegaard, Bugge, Dahl, Otto, Kramer and schsen, Dr. Jansen, Paymr. Schieve, Chief Engr. laagensen. Crew, 136 men and 12 officers. Number (guns, 8, viz.; 5 of 15 cm. caliber; 1 12 cm. caliber, 2 milimeter.

of guns, 8, viz.: 5 of 15 cm. caliber; 1 12 cm. caliber, 2 millimeter.

The new twin-screw freight and passenger carrier, Pennsylvania, of the Hamburg-American line, sailed as he maiden trip to Hamburg with more than 18,500 tons of cargo, including 294,069 bushels of grain. It would require 616 freight cars to carry the colossal freighter's cargo overland. No other freighter has ever taken from this or any other port so large a quantity of merchandise as is stowed in the Pennsylvania's holds.

The marines and bluejackets of the Philadelphia, Mondinock, Monterey and Marion, at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 16, had a shore drill which proved a novel and interesting ight, and was witnessed by hundreds of people, who are not on foot and in carriages. The sailors and maines, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Ingersoll, anded at the Santa Fe wharf, and marched up H and Fourth streets to University Heights, where the manuvers were held against an imaginary enemy.

The officers of the Puritan, it is reported, speak ensuragingly about the performance of the monitor on mer trip down the coast, in which she averaged from six o seven knots. Off Hatteras there was a strong sea, thich went over the decks of the monitor again and gain, and there was some little trouble with the entines, but which can be readily remedied before the annitor once more goes to sea. The guns of the Purian were not fired at all, but thorough tests were made in the turrets during the trip down, and all of such xercises resulted satisfactorily.

The U. S. gunboat Helena attained on Feb. 23 a speed to fitteen knots—two knots more than her contract speed

The U. S. gunboat Helena attained on Feb. 23 a spe fifteen knots—two knots more than her contract spe on a preliminary trial run in Hampton Roads.

a prenumary trial run in Hampton Roads. be Norwegian corvette Ellida arrived at Savannah y last week for coal and supplies. The officers made y friends among the Savannahians and express themselved the place of the savannahians and express themselved the place of the savannahians and express the rigged steamer with a crew of 150 men and officers. carries five Krupp guns in her main battery and four chkiss and a Gatling in her secondary battery. The last sailed Feb. 23 for Christiania.

The launch of the gunboats Wheeling and Marietta will take place about March 17 at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. They are twin-screw, light draught composite gunboats. The contract cost is \$219,000 and \$223,000, respectively, and they are essentially sister ships. They will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for long cruises at sea; they will be perfectly seaworthy for seaworthy of the same day to the same day they will be perfectly seaworthy for seaworthy

broadside of the gun deck; four 6-pounder and four l-pounder rapid-fire guns.

The work of construction on the two Japanese cruisers—one at the Messrs. Cramps, at Philadelphia, and one at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco—is under the direct supervision of Capt. I. Iakurai, of the Royal Japanese Navy, who, on Feb. 25, was in Philadelphia, having returned from a trip to California. The work in Philadelphia is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and sire and the first the first have been laid and the work of riveting on the vertical keel begun, while the foundries are working to their fullest capacity, turning out steel plates, ribs and deck braces, etc.

Two more representatives of the Japanese Government in the persons of Lieut. Kyo Aoki and Lieut. Takakura, Constructing Engineers of the Royal Navy, have arrived. The former will remain at Philadelphia and supervise the work at Cramps' until the cruiser shall leave the ways two years hence, while the latter will go to San Francisco and do similar duty at the Union Iron Works. Capt. Iakurai will remain in charge of the work and will divide his time equally between the two cities.

The percentage of completion of work on Feb. 1, 1897, on vesseis building for the U. S. Navy is as follows: Iowa, 83; Kenrsarge, 17½; Kentucky, 16¼; Illinois, 2½; Iowa, 83; Kenrsarge, 17½; Kentucky, 16¼; Illinois, 2½; Sunbont, No. 12, 94; gunboat No. 13, 70; gunboat No. 14, 77; gunboat No. 15, 77; torpedo boat No. 3, 83; torpedo boat Nos. 6, 7, and 8, 69½; torpedo boats Nos. 9, 10, and 11, 0; torpedo boats Nos. 12 and 13, 6; torpedo boat, 45; steam tug No. 5, 75.

VESSELS OF THE J. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the summanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce, Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.
At Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 15.
ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.)
Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu. Will be relieved by the

Address an mail care of Navy Pay Unice, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu. Will be relieved by the Marion.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Charleston. S. C.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. s.) At Smyrna Feb. 22. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Making surveys in Jiquilisco Bay, Salvador. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (s. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea, Feb. 19.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa., for repairs. Address League Island, Pa.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Will return to Montevideo, Address Norfolk for the present.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) Sailed from Smyrna for Genoa, Italy, Feb. 24.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 24.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.) Sailed from Hong Kong, China, Feb. 21. Address New York Navy Yard. Will bring home a number of time-expired men from other vessels.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. Left Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, for Washington, D. C. DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. Left Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, for Washington, D. C. Address there.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston,

Mass.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut, N. R. Usher.
New York Navy Yard. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.)
Sailed Feb. 23, from Barbadoes to St. Kitts, W. I.
Was due at St. Kitts, Feb. 25, leave March
11; arrive St. Thomas March 13, leave March 23; arrive La Guayra March 31, leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5,
leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27;
arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10. Address St. Kitts, W.
I., care U. S. Consul.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.
FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receivingship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.)
At New Orleans, Feb. 26.
KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.)
At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.)
(Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.)
At Bangkok, Siam, to protect American interests.
MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield (n. a. s.)
Sailed from Port Royal for New Orleans, Feb. 20.
Address there.

Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell.

At Key West, Fla. Address there. Comdr. H. Elmer ordered to command on March 15.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.)

At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 22. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will relieve the Alert at Honolulu.

lulu.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt, Frederick Rogers.
(n. a. s.) Arrived at New York Feb. 23 to undergo minor repairs at the Navy Yard.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) At Mersine, Syria, Feb. 19.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s. San Diego, Cal., Feb. 22. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Tangku, China, near mouth of Peiho River for winter.

At Tangku, China, near mouth of Peiho River for winter.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.)
At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 22. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) Sailed from Key West, Fla., Feb. 23, for Mobile, Ala.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.)
At Port Royal, S. C.. She did not leave for Norfolk Feb. 13 as reported, although it was given out semioficially she had. Address Port Royal.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.)
(Flagship.) At New Orleans, Feb. 26.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.)
At Hong Kong, China.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.)
At San Francisco, Cal. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. Capt. A. S. Barker ordered to command on March 20.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood.
At Monterey, Cal., Feb. 22. Will relieve the Detroit on the Asiatic station. Address San Francisco, Cal., Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., FHLLADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)
Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Cal. (Flagship.) Was at San Diego, Cal. at last advices, Feb. 14, and is due at San Jose de Guatemala to attend the opening of the exposition there March 15.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be address PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) Off Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. J. B. Coghlan. At League Island, Pa. Address there. ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Villefranche.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.)

Sailed Jan. 23 from Philadelphia ou a cruise. The following is the itinerary: Arrive St. Kitts about Feb. 21; leave March 3; arrive La Gunyra about March 9; leave about March 2; arrive Santa Orns about March 9; leave about April 4; arrive St. Thomas about April 5; leave about April 10; arrive Capes of Delaware about April 23. Address La Guayra, Venezuela, care of U. S. Consul.

Consul.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Charleston, Feb. 22.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)

Was presented with her silver service at Galveston Feb. 19, with much ceremony. She has also been visited by thousands of people. On Feb. 20, Capt. Glass and the officers of the battleship Texas entertained Gov. Culbertson and staff and the members of the Legislature.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.)

tained Gov. Culbertson and staff and the members of the Legislature.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.) Making surveys off Pacific coast of Mexico. Sailed from Guaymas for Lopez, Feb. 23.

TORPEDO BOAT No. 6, Lieut. J. C. Freemont. Placed in commission at Newport, R. I., Feb. 20. Sailed for Navy Yard, New York, Feb. 24, and arrived same day. During the whole trip more or less severe sens and head winds were encountered, but the officers say the boat behaved admirably and proved a wonder. Despite the adverse conditions she traveled the distance, about 160 miles, in six and one-half hours, making her average sped about twenty-five miles per hour. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25, after a 15-hour runfrom New York. Sailed thence for Washington, Feb. 26. She averaged 20 knots on her trip, which is the fastest on record between New York and Norfolk.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship).

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Was at Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 26. A despatch of Feb. 26 states she has been ordered to Key West, Fla. WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) Was at Shanghai, China, Feb. 19.
YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Feb. 19.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser.
(s. d.) At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 27. Address care
Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel). Lieut. F. Swift.
Address Welaka, Fla., cruising in St. John's River.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Owing to the urgent need for officers, it is very probable that the Treasury Department will order the present senior class of cadets to be graduated from the "Chase" in April next. It is two years since this class had their entrance examination. Thanks to the thoroughness of the present course of instruction, the cadets have already covered practically every branch included in the curriculum. They have also cruised more miles and more days than any preceding class. Many exagerated reports of the so-called "mutiny" on the "Chase," now at Tampa, have appeared in the newspapers. It is learned that several men refused to obey orders, affirming that their pay was withheld. They were promptly put in irons. The men are now being tried before the U. S. Court at Tampa.

FEB. 18—Chief Engr. H. C. Whitworth, detached from the forward and ordered to the Bear.

FEB. 19—1st Lieut. Howard Emery granted 30 days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Edward Dorry granted 30 days'

1st Asst. Engr. J. Edward Dorry granted 30 days' ave. Capt. Francis Tuttle ordered to resume duties on the

leave.
Capt. Francis Tuttle ordered to resume duties on the Bear.
FEB. 20—No orders.
FEB. 21—Sunday.
FEB. 22—Holiday.
FEB. 23—Chief Engr. C. W. Monroe, detached from the Colfax and ordered to the Grant.
Chief Engr. C. H. Ball, detached from the Windom and ordered to the Forward.
Chief Engr. C. F. Coffin, ordered to the Windom.
FEB. 24—24 Lieut. C. S. Cochran, when relieved, will from the Forward and ordered to the Bear.
1st Asst. Engr. E. P. Webber, detached from the Hartley, on relief, and ordered to the Chandler.
The following revenue cutter officers were visitors at the Department this week: Capt. Francis Tuttle, Capt. George W. Moore, Chief Engr. G. F. Coffin and 1st Asst. Engr. H. V. Butler.
The revenue steamer Wolcott was sold Feb. 18, at Scattle, Wash., to Joshua Green, for \$3,050. The Wolcott was built at San Francisco in 1873.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

The five-hand euchre party, given by Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, on Feb. 16, in honor of Miss Bonnell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a most enjoyable affair. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Clay and their guests, the Misses Elizabeth and Lyne Pepper, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon and their guests, Mrs. and Miss Dresel, Lieut. and Mrs. Wren, Capt. Ten Eyck, Lieuts. Dowdy, Michie and Smith, of the garrison, and Mr. Tod Galloway; Miss Ethel Miller, Mr. Russell and Miss Alice Killbourne, Mr. Cole and the Misses English, of Columbus. The prizes were won by Mrs. Wren and her sister, Miss Bonnell; Lieuts. Dowdy and Lyon.

The officers' fortnightly hop given in the post half Friday evening. Feb. 12, was a delightful affair, and was largely attended by their friends from the city. After the hop all adjourned to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Mann, where an elegant lunch was served to about forty people. The young ladies of the garrison, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Clay, spent Thursday evening, Feb. 11, with Lieut. Smith. During the evening a sumptuous supper was served, and those present report an elegant time.

Mrs. Frier, wife of Lieut. J. H. Frier, and her two children, arrived at the garrison Feb. 12, and are very pleasantly located in cottage No. 1.

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INAUGURATION OF JEFFERSON AND JACK-SON.

Mr. Joseph B. Bishop has an article on "Inauguration cenes and Incidents" in the March Century, which is "Inauguration Number." Mr. Bishop says of Presi-Scenes and Incidents"

dent Jackson's inauguration:
An eye-witness, who took a somewhat jocose view of
the day's events, wrote that the most remarkable feature about Jackson as he marched down the aisle of the Senate with a quick, large step, as though he proposed to storm the Capitol, was his double pair of spectacles. He habitually wore two pairs, one for reading and the other for seeing at a distance, the pair not in use being placed across the top of his head. On this occasion,

He habitually wore two pairs, one for reading and the other for seeing at a distance, the pair not in use being placed across the top of his head. On this occasion, says the eye-witness, the pair on his head reflected the light; and some of the rural admirers of the old hero were firmly persuaded that they were two plates of metal let into his head to close up holes made by British bullets. When he appeared on the portico, we are told that the shout which arose rent the air and seemed to shake the very ground. The ceremony ended, the General mounted his horse to proceed to the White House, and the whole crowd followed him.

"The President," says a contemporary writer, "was literally pursued by a motley concourse of people, riding, running helter-skelter, striving who should first gain admittance into the executive mansion, where it was understood that refreshments were to be distributed." An abundance of refreshments were to be distributed." An abundance of refreshments had been provided, including many barrels of orange punch. As the waitersopened the doors to bring out the punch in pails, the crowd rushed upon them, upsetting the pails, and breaking the glasses. Inside the house the crush was so great that distribution of refreshments was impossible, and tubs of orange punch were set out in the grounds to entice the people from the rooms. Jackson himself was so pressed against the wall of the reception room that he was in danger of injury, and was protected by a number of men linking arms and forming a barrier against the crowd. Men with boots heavy with mud stood on the satin-covered chairs and sofas in their eagerness to get a view of the hero. Judge Story wrote that the crowd contained all sorts of people, from the highest and most polished down to the most vulgar and gross of the nation. 'I never saw such a mixture,' he added. The reign of King Mob seemed triumphant. I was glad to excape from the scene as soon as possible.'"

No inauguration myth has been more tenacious of life than that which pictured Je

THE GROWTH OF NAPOLEON.*

The second volume of the handsome quarto edition of Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" covers the period from Bonaparte's rescue of the Directory to the battle of Auerstadt, It contains eighty-four illustrations, and is sold in four styles of binding, at \$7 for cloth, \$8 and is sold in four styles of binding, at \$1 for cloth, \$5 for half morocco, \$9 for three-quarters morocco, and \$12.50 for full morocco. Prof. Sloane's work has attracted great attention abroad, as well as in this courtry, the London "Times," "Spectator," "News," "Telegraph," "Chronicle," and a host of other English papers giving it most unqualified commendation. The "Times"

graph, "Chronicle," and a host of other English papers giving it most unqualified commendation. The "Times" says:

"It is curious that the most magnificent of modern lives of Napoleon should come from America, and that the costliest homage ever paid by literature to despotism should be the work of a Republican professor in a New England (sic) university. Yet it is the fact that no book on the inexhaustible subject of Napoleon has been prepared with such lavish employment of modern resources as this. * * * It has great and unusual merits. We can call to mind no popular history that gives so consistent and so clear an account of those early years, between Brienne and Lodi, which are such a key to the character of the man. * * It is no mere piece of bookmaking, nor even a book written merely to explain the costly illustrations, but the serious and careful work of a very competent historian."

Maj. Gen. Maurice C. B., makes the work the text of an article in the February number of the "United Service Magazine," entitled "The Growth of Napoleon," from which we take the extracts that follow:
"I do not think that sufficient justice has as yet been rendered to the work which has been done by Dr. Sloane in elucidating the true history of the early years of Bonaparte. Many others have attempted the task, but few have tried to write with the impartial character of a genuine historian, or with the patient research into the Paris archives which Dr. Sloane has devoted to his subject. For the most part the years of Napoleon's career which followed his appearance at Toulon have been recorded both by partisans and by enemies with almost equal interest. The years which preceded Toulon have been either vaguely and loosely filled with fiction, chiefly by Napoleon himself, or have been left to those who wished to throw upon them an unfavorable light. Dr. Sloane has endeavored, and on the whole very successfully, to disengage the most important facts, and to present us with at least a substantially true picture of theircumstances un

circumstances under which the character of the land water formed.

"The book is monumental in the method of its production. The numerous illustrations are of great value, especially those which give a variety of portraits of Napoleon at different times of his life. The detail which is required to fill out the picture, of which I am about to give a sketch is exceedingly interesting.

"Dr. Sloane has, I think, shown successfully that Napoleon's own story of his first meeting with Josephine is certainly false, and that it was through Barras that he first became acquainted with her, though how much of Barras' beastly stories about her are true it is impossible now to say. She was certainly not very faithful to Napoleon, but his marriage with her, poor as she was

and doubtful as her character may have been, certainly served him well. Whether or no, as Josephine herself alleges as well as Barras, the appointment of Napoleon to the command of the Army of Italy was nominally secured for him as a kind of marriage present, it is certain that he had become much too potent a person to be ignored by the new Directorate. Still, in many ways, the fact of his having a wife as presentable as Josephine, became an exceedingly important factor in the position he assumed after the successes of his Italian campaign. It was, however, undoubtedly on his part a marriage of passionate devotion at the time.

"Id on ont propose to follow Dr. Sloane into his account of the Italian campaign. It has been remarked elsewhere that he is not particularly strong when he touches military matters, the blunders for instance in his sentence about Valmy and Jemmapes being almost as numerous as the words. But as showing the nature of the work, the experiences and the training which prepared the young conqueror of Italy to play the role which he then assumed, I can only say that I have myself learnt more from Dr. Sloane than from any book I ever read.

"The whole story is, to use what has become almost a cant phrase for a novelist's characters or situations, "convincing." The mere bogey of our ancestors which some of our recent writers have been trying to revive, will certainly go back to its well-merited grave of ordure when this living man of genius, trained in a strange school and a strange time, but owing much to his own efforts after the best culture that he could give to himself, comes fairly to confront it."

THE NAVY BILL.

In introducing the discussion on the Naval Appropria-tion bill in the House on Monday, Mr. Boutelle called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding a large increase in the number of men required by the increased number of ships, and notwithstanding the large increase in the number of vessels and the cost of maintaining or caring for them, the committee have been ableto bring the entire appropriations for all purposes, except carrying on the work upon new vessels now under con struction, below the appropriations of last year by \$1,600,000. He said: "Congress at the last session included in the Naval Appropriation bill a clause providing that no contract should be made for the purchase of armor for battleships authorized last year until the Secretary of the Navy should cause an inquiry to be made as to what would be a fair price for armor plate and should make a report to the next—that is the present—session of Congress. The Secretary has made that report. In brief, the conclusion of the Secretary was that \$400 a ton would be fair and equitable as an average price to pay for this armor. The manufacturers of this armor plate have not acquiesced in the estimates or in the justice of the Secretary's conclusion. They do not concede the pro-

the Secretary's conclusion. They do not concede the propriety of his methods of computation."

Mr. Boutelle said: "This bill is peculiar in this respect—that it contains no recommendation of authorization of additional ships at this session. I can not with too much emphasis state to this committee that that omission represents in no possible sense the slightest propose on the part of the Committee on Naval Affairs to relax pushing forward in the development of our naval force to that point where we shall feel we have such a Navy as the nation requires. We have refrained from recommending an additional ship at this session solely out of consideration for the present condition of the national finances, primarily, and out of consideration of what we have felt was likely to be the temper of the House at this time. And in view of the fact that we already have the situation complicated by inability thus far to obtain armor for three battleships now on the stocks, the committee considered that in view of the fact that at the last session we made the largest authorization but one in the history of the new Navy; that we have now on the stocks five first-class battleships under construction and a number of other vessels, including toppedo boats, perhaps it would best comport with the exigencies of the present situation not to authorize another battleship until this armor question has been solved to the satisfaction of the Government. And as another session of Congress is coming along soon, it was deemed wise at the last, after very careful consideration, not to recommend the authorization of another ship in this bill."

On Tuesday the bill came up again, and Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, spoke in advocacy of a new dry dock at Boston. He called attention to the fact that Great Britial States hery docks and France 34, while the child States hery docks and France 34, while the propersion of the committee of the substant of the s priety of his methods of computation."

Mr. Boutelle said: "This bill is peculiar in this respect—that it contains no recommendation of authorization of

this is in all kindness. I bring up no sectional question. I do not allude to the very noticeable amount of money that has been expended at the Norfolk Navy lard during this Administration. * * The Secretary of the Navy having already directed that the officer of the Department, who knew all about the subject, should make no reference to it in his report, I find that the Secretary of the Navy himself comes in with the following recommendations for a yard which already has two dry docks; for a yard which, within the memory of members of this House, has had immense sums appropriated for its development; for a yard which occupies no strategic naval position in regard to any possible foreign war. I am satisfied, from what I have learned of this question, and I think no member of the Committee on Naval Affairs can dispute my position, Philadelphia is the best place to build the ships of all navy yards. Board after board of naval officers has reported to that effect. That city has all the natural advantages and everything there to enable it to build ships cheap and to the advantage of the Government, yet not a single ship of the new Navy has ever been built in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Every one of them has been built, so far as navy yards on the Atlantic coast are concerned, either at Brooklyn or Norfolk, Va. I was told by a responsible party in the Navy Department, "You must remember that they are doubtful States."

"Doubtful States." Mr. Chairman!

Has it come to that, that the building of vessels for the new Navy in the navy yards of the United States is not carried out where it can be done cheapest and best for the Government, but for some political consideration?

Mr. Chairman, I hope we will never have use for the Navy in time of war. I sometimes doubt very much that

MUSIC AT WEST POINT.

West Point has been enjoying some entertainments this winter which must have been a great pleasure to the lovers of music there, as well as a most agreeable fea-ture of the social life of the post. Concerts have been given by the West Point Musical Club, which, judging given by the West Point Musical Club, which, judging by their programmes, must have elicited talent of a high order and much versatility. On Jan. 13, the entertainment was given at Lieut. Hunter's, duets and solos for voice and piano being performed by Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Pierce, Mr. Smedberg, and Mr. Hazzard. On Jan. 27 the concert took place at Lieut. Hazzard's quarters, when there were not only vocal and piano selections by Miss Davis, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Essigke, Messrs. Echols, Hazzard and Tramb, but also a violin solo by Mr. Essigke and a mandolin solo, with guitar accompaniment, by Messrs. Crabbs and Smedberg. A third concert was given on Peb. 10, at Dr. Mason's quarters, when a delightful programme was given. Mr. Essigke is bandmaster at West Point, and seems to be very successful with his part of the curriculum.

FORT SPOKANE, WASH.

The people of the city of Spokane are very enthusiastic in regard to the location of a new military post in their vicinity, and this leads them to make some very their vicinity, and this leads them to make some very sanguine statements as to the probable time that troops will first garrison the new Fort Spokane. Having gained the prize not without a struggle, perhaps they may be pardoned for their anxiety to have the post garrisoned at the earliest possible date, recognizing as they do what an addition to a city, commercially and socially, a regiment of troops is. However, the statement that Cos. B and E, 16th Infantry, now stationed here, would probably be ordered to the new post in the coming autumn is hardly warranted. Capt. W. H. Miller, the constructing Quartermaster, has favored the commanding officer here with a blue print plan of the new post, showing the buildings to be completed this year, construction to be begun in April. These buildings include four company officers' quarters (double, one double barracks, and one Quartermaster's shop. Their erection will exhaust the appropriation now available. As these buildings alone would be inadequate to accommodate even the smallest of garrisons, it is not seen how it can become possible to station troops in the new post as early as the sanguine ones would desire. The plan of this new post is absolutely unique, unlike anything heard of before.

Quite a number of National Guard organizations will be represented in the inauguration parade in Washington on March 4. Maryland will send her entire National Guard and Naval Militia, numbering some 1,600. Massachusetts will be represented by a provisional battalion: New York will be represented by the 71st Regiment and a provisional battalion from the 2d Brigade. From Ohio there will be the 5th, 8th and 14th Regiments; 2 batteries of artillery and Troop A, of Cleveland. Connecticut will be represented by Co. I, 3d Regiment, of New London. The Newport Artillery will represent Rhode Island. Illinois will be represented by Co. C, 3d Infantry; Co. I. 5th Infantry; the Chicago Hussars; and the 9th Colored Battalion. Georgia will be represented by the Atlanta Rifles and probably the 5th Regiment. New Jersey, it is expected, will be represented by the Essex Troop; the 2d Regiment and a detachment from the Naval Militia, and Co. C, of the 3rd Regiment. Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, will be escorted by a detail of 360 members from the State Guard. Virginia will be represented by the Washington Guards, of Fredericksburg, and West Virginia by the Elkins Cadets, of Wheeling. A company of infantry from St. Louis, it is expected, will represent Missouri. Just how Pennsylvania is to be represented is not known at this writing. The District of Columbia will be represented by its entire National Guard under Gen. Ordway.

Here is a verbatim copy of a letter from a Kansas Populist sent to Topeka the other day, addressed to the "seketry of stait:" "Kingsley, Kas., Novem. 13. My deer mr. edwards—will you pleese send me a coppey of the blew book as i want to git a gob at the stait house wat is the salry of Privat seketry of stait and the salry of the ass treaser. I have wurked fur the pops a long time an think i ot to get sumthin. Yures S— G. S—Ps. will doster chuse a neu clurk of the cupreme cort."

Much The the Miss Miss Capt. Capt. gentler Capt. "hearts re 7 rreste WH

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*Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by William Milligan Sloane, h. D., L. H. D., Professor of History in Princeton Uni-ersity. Vol. II. 'The Century,' New York. London: Macmil-in & Co., Ltd., 1896.

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COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1897.

Mrs. Waters, wife of Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, Depnty Surg. Gen., gave a lovely dinner last Saturday,
peb. 20, to a few of her friends in the garrison. Those
present were Capt. and Mrs. Chubb, Lieut. and Mrs.
Perry and Mrs. Perry's mother, Mrs. Morgan, and Capt.

Perry and Mrs. Perry's mother, Mrs. Morgan, and Capt. Thompson.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, Mrs. Grumley, wife of Ligut. E. I. Grumley, gave a handsome dinner at her oftage. Her guests were Capt. and Mrs. Pilcher, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Hawkins and Lieut. Smith. The table was very prettily deconated with yellow daffodils, and each lady wore a large much tied with yellow ribbon.

On Wednesday evening, Miss Lacey, daughter of Lieut. Col. Francis E. Lacey, 3d Lnf., gave a very pleasent six-hand euchre party to the officers and ladies of he garrison, requiring eight tables to accommodate those resent. The prizes were won by Mrs. Wren and Miss Drescl, Capt. Chubb and Lieut. Hardaway.

Mrs. Roberts, wife of Capt. C. S. Roberts, entersined at cards on Friday evening, Feb. 19. There was a very large number of officers and ladies and their riends of the garrison present, also Capt. and Mrs. Andrews and Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, from the city. The following regimental orders were issued Feb. 22: M. Lieut. B. F. Hardaway is detailed for temporary inty as Adjutant 1st Battalion. 2d Lieut. F. S. Wild temporarily relieved from duty with Co. H, and atached to Co. C for duty. 2d Lieut. T. L. Smith is releved from duty as Adjutant 1st Battalion. 1st Lieut. Instructions regarding the movement of this command to Washington and return. The instructions regarding the movement of this command to Washington. D. C., directs that the uniform to be worn on he trip will be full field equipment, excepting that forge caps will be worn instead of campaign hats, which ill not be taken. Overcoats without capes will be worn.

FORT RILEY, KAN.

FORT RILEY, KAN.

Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 22, 1897.

Col. and Mrs. Bell entertained, Feb. 11, at a progressive four-handed game of "hearts." The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. Furlong and Mrs. Leary, the gentlemen's by Lieuts. Payne and Burgess. On the eve of St. Valentine's Day, Lieut. and Mrs. Sturgis received thirty or forty guests in response to the invitation published in the last "Journal." The "missives" were deposited in a very realistic and ingenious post office, arranged in the front hall, Lieut. Foltz filling the arduous and responsible position of postmaster. While he was engaged in assorting the mails, progressive euchre was played at six tables, with six at a table. Three players constituting a team, the winning party progressed as a unit and continued the play together. The winning team was composed of three ladies, who cut for the prize, Miss Barry drawing the lucky card, and was awarded a silver and gold salad fork. The missives having been distributed, they were promptly delivered by the postmaster, who took occasion with the permission of the addressees to publish and display some of the more clever and artistic. Every one was abundantly favored, and the mirth and excitement attending the receipt of these anonymous love tokens, beggars description. Punch was handed throughout the evening, and a most delightful supper was served after the delivery of the mail

Much talent and labor were exhibited in the valentines, which varied in character from the extremely amatory to the ludicrous caricature of the penny-a-piece kind.

Kind.

The parlor and dining room were decorated with large crimson hearts and comic valentines. The other features of the entertainment were in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, but space is wanting to go into detail. Miss Kingsbury has returned after a month's visit to Miss Meeks, of St. Louis.

Capt. and Mrs. Brett have arrived from Fort Wingate.

apt. and Mrs. Robinson gave a very pleasant euchre iy on the 16th. Mrs. Sibley won the ladies' first en Mrs. Allen the second. Capt. Kingsbury won the theman's first prize, Capt. Sibley the second. apt. and Mrs. Reilly entertained very delightfully at arts" on the evening of the 20th, followed by a set her.

supper.

A reception was held on Washington's Birthday from 4 to 7 p. m. by Maj. and Mrs. Randolph, to which the members of both posts were invited. One feature which arrested the attention of the guests immediately upon entering was a large framed portrait of George Washington, surmounting the "original hatchet," decorated in Continental colors. Beneath the picture was a capacious punch bowl. In each glass were two cherries, plucked from the "original tree."

WHY GEN. PLEASONTON LEFT THE ARMY.

(Letter to the New York "Times.")

I had it from Pleasonton's own lips that he had no thought of leaving the Army until the President asked him to accept the position of Collector of Internal Revenue at New York. The President told him (as he stated to me in substance) that the business of said office was in a state of great demonstration and he wanted some one he knew and could trust to straighten it out. He told the President that he understood that the pay of Collector consisted in part of moieties, in certain cases, and that he would have nothing to do with the moiety

and that he would have nothing to do with the moiety business.

It was finally arranged (he didn't know how) that, if he would accept the office, he should receive a clean salary of \$10,000 a year, without perquisites. He then resigned from the Army and accepted the place.

Gen. Pleasonton told the writer that in the course of his duties he found that — of New York City owed the Government about \$1,000,000 in taxes, but as he felt that the Government was under obligations to him, he withheld payment in hope of getting a large abatement. It was said that the delinquent had loaned a ship to the Government which the authorities ostentatiously accepted as a gift, and he was so overwhelmed by the plaudits of the press that he let the ship go.

Influences were brought to bear upon Pleasonton to induce him to swerve from what he regarded as his sworn duty, but they were of no avail. The result was that he was superseded in the office of Collector, and could not recover his place in the Army. In plain English, he was "turned out to die," when, as he said, he was "too old to pick cottonseed."

It was not until the lapse of twenty years after he had resigned from the Army at the solicitation of the President, and about seventeen or eighteen years after he was turned out of office for refusing to do wrong, that Congress recognized that there was such a man living as Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. Finally, they threw this peniless hero a crust of bread with a most grievous insult. He was obliged to accept the crust to support life. But, is it a wonder that the man who had performed such feats of valor, as the record shows, and the Major General who, on a memorable occasion, saved the Union Army from defeat, should have carried that crust into a hermit's cell and never after appeared in public as a Colonel on the retired list?

R. G.

RECENT DEATHS.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Adml. Edmund R. Colhoun, U. S. N., retired, who died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, entered the Navy in 1839, attained the grade of Rear Admiral in 1882, and was retired May 6, 1883. He rendered excellent service during the Mexican and Civil wars.

The Hon. John Randolph Tucker, who died at his home in Lexington, Va., Feb. 13, aged seventy-three, is a brother-in-law of Capt. P. P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cav., who is at present at Lexington on leave, but is expected in New York in a few days.

Maj. Gen. John Cleaveland Robinson, U. S. A., who died at Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 18, was born there April 10, 1817, and was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from 1835 to 1838, but left before graduation to study law. In 1839, however, he accepted an appointment as 2d Lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Infantry, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1846, and served in the war with Mexico and in Florida against the Indians. In September, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Michigan Volunteers, and in May, 1862, Brigadier General of Volunteers, serving in command of a brigade with the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg. At Gettysburg and in the Richmond campaign he commanded a division with great bravery. At Spottsylvania Court House he received a bullet in the left knee while leading a gallant charge on the enemy's breastworks, and his leg was amputated at the thigh. In 1866 he was appointed Colonel of the 43d Infantry, and was retired with the rank of Major General in 1869. The deceased held brevets from Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York on the ticket with Gen. John A. Dix, was Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1887 president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He was a patriot who has deserved well of his country, with a splendid record of devotion and faithfulness to it.

Capt. William H. Merrell, U. S. A., retired, who died in New York Feb. 20 of cirrhosis of the

ter.

Lieut. Col. Francis Henry Parker, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who died Feb. 22, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., was born in New York July 1, 1838, was graduated from West Point and promoted to the Cavalry June 2, 1861, but in the following October was transferred to the Ordnance Department. During the war he rendered valuable service in the field and elsewhere and received the brevets of Captain and Major at its close. He attained the grade of Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 3, 1887, and was the senior of his grade. The decased officer had not been in robust health for some years past. He was a son of Supreme Court Judge Parker, of New York.

Chief Engr. John Johnson, U. S. N., retired, who died

Chief Engr. John Johnson, U. S. N., retired, who died tt New York City, joined the Navy in 1857 as Third As-istant Engineer and attained the grade of Chief En-tineer in 1863. He was retired in 1876.

PATENTS FOR ARMOR-PLATE PROCESSES.

In their report on the prices of armor for vessels of the Navy, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs say: "The inquiry whether officers of the Government were interested in patent processes used in connection with armor for vessels of the Navy 'or employed by the own-ers thereof' led at once to the discovery that it was the custom of the Navy Department to allow not only of-ficers on the retired list, but also officers on the active list on leave of absence to enter into any private employficers on the retired list, but also officers on the active list on leave of absence to enter into any private employment which they might anywhere obtain; and moreover, to permit them to enter into the employment of contractors doing various kinds of business with the United States. The outcome of the inquiry on this point was the recommendation by the committee and the adoption by Congress in the naval appropriation act of June 10, 1896, of the clause hereinbefore recited, prohibiting any officer of the Navy from entering into the employment of any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government. Secretary Herbert (pp. 42 and 43) and ex-Secretary Tracy (p. 167) testify that the practice existed.

"The committee had no hesitancy in reaching the conclusion that the above custom was a bad one, and should be discontinued under all ordinary conditions, and especially that the employment of naval officers by contractors having large dealings with the Government should be peremptorily prohibited by law. The discussion in the Senate on April 27 and 28, 1896 (pp. 4,463 to 4,474 and pp. 4,502 to 4,511), indicates clearly the objections to the practice.

"No man can well serve two masters, and if contractors having large dealings with a department of the Government can take into their employment, with no limit as to compensation, officials of that department, and through them can learn the secrets and the purposes of the department, and moreover insidiously influence its action, great injury may result to the public service. The fundamental principle upon which all legitimate business is transacted—that each side shall be represented solely by persons wholly devoted to its own interests—is viciously violated by a custom which allows one side to take into its pecuniary employment a representative of the other side.

"An effort was made in the debate to draw a distinction between officers on the active list and officers on the

retired list. The committee deny that any well-founded distinction exists which ought to influence the decision of the question. Retired officers of the Navy remain officers to all intents and purposes with an important exception. Section 1,462 of the Revised Statutes provides that 'no officer on the retired list of the Navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war.'

"In striking contrast to the action of Comdr. Folger in suggesting to a private citizen, Mr. Harvey, the obtaining of a patent for the use of which the Government would be compelled to pay a large sum of money, is his action as stated in his testimony in the suit of Seabury vs. Dashiell, where, after Lieut, Seabury had submitted to him a breech-closing mechanism, he promoted the invention of a similar device by Lieut. Dashiell, for which the latter received a patent, and is now paid \$125 royalty on each gun on which it is used (p.413).

"Comdr. Folger said: I tell you frankly, and it is only human, that I look upon the production of an outsider and free lance, who comes in for the pelf alone, for mere money-making business, without having given any previous service, remembering all the time that the interests of the Government are guarded by the adoption of the better device.' How Comdr. Folger, entertaining the foregoing views, which led him to 'knock out' the projects of 'Mr. Maxim, a great inventor,' and the device of Lieut. Seabury, could at the same time suggest and promote the patents of Mr. Harvey, 'an outsider and free lance, who comes in for the pelf alone, for mere money-making business,' it is difficult to understand."

The committee has investigated the history of the Cruesot nickel steel processes, in which American manufacturers of armor pay a royalty amounting, in the case of the Bethlehem Company, to \$500,000. They say, in this connection:

"It seems that Secretary Tracy had doubts of the novelty of the Schneider inventions, and a conviction that

Cruesot nickel steel processes, in which American manufacturers of armor pay a royalty amounting, in the case of the Bethlehem Company, to \$500,000. They say, in this connection:

"It seems that Secretary Tracy had doubts of the novelty of the Schneider inventions, and a conviction that the royalty of two cents a pound was excessive. He therefore determined to test the patents by litigation, and since he left the Navy Department has acted as counsel for the Carnegie Company to defeat the patents in the litigation which is going on between them and Schneider & Co. in our courts. Messrs. Schneider & Co. carnestly complain, not merely because the Navy Department does not pay them a royalty on their patents, but because it virtually makes the Government a party to a suit to destroy their patents for all purposes what-soever. Their views on this point are stated in a letter annexed to this report, signed by their counsel, Messrs. Pollok and Mauro, dated Dec. 5, 1896.

The committee state that the patent on the Harvey process was suggested to Mr. Harvey by Comdr. Folger of the Navy. Its issue was expedited at the request of Secretary Tracy, and its ownership has passed into the hands of the combined armor makers of Europe by their acquisition of four-fifths of the stock in the Harvey Company, whose service Comdr. Folger entered when he resigned from his bureau in the Navy Department.

Mr. Corey, an employé of the Carnegie Company, has patented a process for retesting and reforging armorplates which have even been treated, but in which there may be defects. The patents for the Schneider processes are being invested, a fund for this purpose amounting \$270,000 having been provided by order of Secretary Tracy." The committee believe that Government officials ought not to promote a monopoly of the business of making armor through patents issued to the use of the combined manufacturers while using the power of the Government to destroy patents held by foreigners."

"Harper's Round Table" for Feb. 2 has an article called "Captain Leary's Samoan Experience; Some Stirring Incidents in Recent American Naval History," by Franklin Matthews. Among other things this article relates the gallant conduct of Capt. Leary when the Adams, commanded by him, was laid side by side with the German men-of-war, which threatened to fire upon Apia. The writer says: "Such shots would have gone over the deck of the Adams, which Leary commanded, and he practically, though not literally, sent word to the German commander that the first shot on the native forts would be answered by a broadside from American guns. After almost an entire day of intense excitement on board both ships and on the mainland, the German commander yielded—went back into port—and a grave crisis in our history was safely passed—because of the patriotism and pluck of one of our naval officers who to this day refuses to talk about it." Mr. Matthews continues with an account of Capt. Leary's further brave action in this crisis of Samoan affairs, and the very interesting article is to be continued.

THE DISAGREEABLE WEATHER DRIVING PEOPLE SOUTH.

PEOPLE SOUTAL

For the last two weeks the travel southward has been very large. The cold and changeable weather in the North has been doing its work. The principal resorts South are being rapidly filled, and the transportation lines in that direction have been doing an immense business. The Southern Railway system, whose northern terminus is at Washington, D. C., and penetrates every State South, operating its trains from New York over the Pennsylvania to Washington, thence over its own rails, has made great improvements in railway transportation, in every instance looking to the comfort of Southern travel, and they are being rewarded by running their three limited trains daily from New York filled to their capacity. The service offered by this great system is equal to that offered by any railway on the Americaa continents. Its limited train service to Florida. New Orleans and the Pacific Coast is perfect in every respect. Any one contemplating a trip to any points South, Southwest or the Pacific Coast should write the New York office of the Southern Railway, 27t Broadway, and get complete information relating to schedules, etc., and descriptive matter of the charming country through which this great system takes you on a Southern journey.

The R. H. Wolff Co., Limited, maker of Wolff American High Art Cycles, have issued their 1897 catalogue. The book is very beautiful typographically, and sets forth the merits of what may be considered one of the very best bicycles now before the public. It has the enthusiastic commendation of officers connected with the United States Military Service, as well as that of experienced bicycle riders.

Messrs. Higgins and Seiter, whose names are familiar to readers of the "Army and Navy Journal" in connection with fine china and cut glass, have opened the new wareroom which they have recently built in addition to their former spacious show rooms, thus giving a great deal of additional space which was needed by the ladies who thronged their establishment daily.

THE STATE TROOPS.

9th NEW YORK-COL. WM. SEWARD.

Washington's Birthday was never more heartily cele-brated by the members of the 9th Regiment, New York, and its friends as it was on the evening of Feb. 22, 1897. It was a double celebration in honor of the birth of the great "George," and the formal opening of the regiment's great "George," and the formal opening of the regiment's magnificent new edifice, so the combination proved the great attraction of the day hereabouts, and it is seldom so representative a military gathering is seen. It is also seldom a \$300,000 structure is furnished a regiment, and in the case of the 9th, it came after years of weary waiting and vexatious litigation, and when finally the regiment became happily located in its new home hosts of people were present to wish it well and unite in the celebration. There was standing room only, and the large drill hall, devoid of decoration, save that furnished by the presence of so many charming ladies and their varied costumes, was handsome in its simplicity. Both electric and gas lights were used, and the effect was very pretty. As this was the first time the 9th has ever appeared in public, in a drill hall large elough to hold it, considerable interest was manifested as to how it would act in the face of its long handicap. It can be truly said that the regiment as a whole made a most excellent display, and, overlooking the several minor breaks on the part of several officers, the regiment was in the nature of a surprise. There was a somewhat tedious wait between the first call for the formation of battalions at 8.45 o'clock, and Adjutant's call for the formation of battalions at 8.45 o'clock. When the companies assembled it was noticed that all fell in double rank as prescribed, with the exception of two companies in the last Battalion, who fell in single rank. The regiment was equalized in two battalions of five companies of sixteen files each, Maj. Japha commanding the 1st Battalion was in command of Maj. Lorigan, with Lieut. Hardie as Adjutant. The battalion formation was well done, as was also the regimental formation in lineuader the direction of Adjt. Wheners. After Col. Seward had taken post and ordered ranks opened for review, the first break in the ceremonies occurred. The Colonel, saluincture instead of advancing toward the Colonel stated he wished to magnificent new edifice, so the combination proved the great attraction of the day hereabouts, and it is seldom so representative a military gathering is seen. It is

Class 3, for inteen years service—Capt. Herbert C. Taylor, Capt. Arthur M. Tompkins, Sergt. Joseph Markwalter, Pvt. Henry Barr, Pvt. Frank H. Roberts, Pvt. Walter W. Garrabrandt and Sergt. Gustav Dumas. That the audience was largely a military one can be judged by the fact that when the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played at "retreat," nearly half of it arose.

During the ceremonies of the evening the men were steady and attentive, and the manual was fairly well ex-

ccuted. The intervals between men were carefully preserved, as well as the distances and alignments of ranks when marching in column of fours. The men also presented a very cleanly appearance, and the opening ceremonies, despite the minor errors noted, reflected in every way to the credit of the command. Following the parade the field music, under Drum Maj. Hill, gave a splendid exhibition, after which came a ball and the entertainment of special guests at supper, the regiment proving itself a royal host. The armory was explored by the guests-from top to bottom, and the completeness of its various appointments were manifest to all. The manner in which the drill floor is laid is superior to any armory floor in the country, being built on a new system, which deadens all sound in marching. Among the many guests present were Maj. Roe, Capts. Bridgman and Badgley, and Lieut. Hurry, of Squadron A; Lieut. Col. King, Capt. Smith, Lieuts. Bennett and Hart, and ex-Surg. Weston, of the 22d Regiment; Capt. Blake, Lieuts. Huston and De Russy, and ex-Capts. Boylan and Sprague, 12th Regt.; ex-Asst. Surg. Gen. Henry. The 4th New Jersey had a large delegation, consisting of Lieut. Col, Mason, Capts. Steele, Brinkerhoff, Willcox, Graff. Springsted, and Derrom, and Lieuts. Christie, Moore, O'Neill and Bouker, Capt. Wendel and Lieuts. Dingleman and Hathaway, 1st Battery; Capt. Blackman, 23d Regt.; Capt. Greenough, 8th Sep. Co.; Gens. Viele and King, ex-Gen. Whitlock, Col. Waring, members of Lafayette Post, and the Old Guard, and many others. The celebration continued until late Tuesday morning.

14th NEW YORK-COL. H. W. MICHEL

The review of the 14th New York by the Hon. F. W. Wurster, Mayor of Brooklyn, took place at the armory, Friday evening, Feb. 19, 1897. The regiment paraded the usual two battalion, each equalized in five commands of sixteen files each, and commanded by Majs. B. H. Tobey and Geo. L. Gillon, respectively. The battalion the usual two battalion, each equalized in five commands of sixteen files each, and commanded by Majs. B. H. Tobey and Geo. L. Gillon, respectively. The battalion formations were all that could be desired, the regimental formations were all that could be desired, the regimental formation for review, which was in line, was splendidly executed, and during the review in line the men were perfectly steady. In the march past most of the companies had excellent alignments. The salutes of the officers were not as uniform as usual. The Major of the 2d battalion brought his sabre down too quickly and too far, and caught the point in the floor. Without making invidious comparisons, it must be said that the most graceful salute was rendered by the Captain of the fourth company of the 2d Battalion. Long service medals were presented by the Mayor to the following officers and men: Twenty-five years—Color Bearer Wm. J. Le Pine, Pvt. Wm., McDermott, Co. I. Twenty years—Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, Field Capt. Joseph R. K., Barlow, Co. I., Fifteen years—Capt. E. H., Michie, Co. E; Battn. Sergt. Maj. Wm. Mullen, N. C. S.; Q. M. Sergt, Geo. W. Vernon, Co. C; Q. M. Sergt, Patrick Casey, Co. E; Sergt, E. D. B. Logan, Co. H; Pvt. Jas. A. Shannon, Co. E; Pvt. Geo. S. Capstick, Co. C. Ten years—Battn. Adjt. Wm. Co. E; Corp. Bernard Goodwin, Co. E; Pt. Edwin V. Hoogland, Co. B; Pvt. Michael McNamara, Co. E. After this the regiment was dismissed, to re-form for parade. The parade was in line, and was taken by Lieut. Col. Kline. The battalion and regimental formations were as before, excellent, and the entire ceremony reflects credit on the regiment. After the officers had been dismissed the regiment passed in review under command of the Regimental Sergeant Major, and again made an excellent showing. At the conclusion of the military ceremonies the Mayor and invited guests were entertained at supper.

22nd NEW YORK-COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

The 22d New York assembled in its armory for re-riew by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, on Friday evening, Feb. 19. The regiment having discarded its old full-dress uniform, and not having yet provided itself with a new one, paraded in fatigue. It presented a neat and new one, paraded in fatigue. It presented a neat and soldierly appearance, and was promptly equalized by Acting Regimental Adjutant Treadwell into three battalions of four commands of sixteen files each. The 1st battalion was in command of Maj. Demarest, with Lieut. Stott acting as Adjutant, the second Maj. Thurston, with Lieut. Daily as Adjutant, and the third was under Capt. Maidhoff, with Lieut. Hart as Adjutant. The regimental formation in line of masses was exceptionally well made, the command being turned over to Col. Bartlett for review by Gen. Fitzgerald and six of his staff, which included Lieut. Col. Olin, Majs. Montant, Van Duzer and Andrews. In the passage the salute of the staff was ragged, and one command went by at a right shoulder. Col. Bartlett also took the evening parade, which was a very creditable ceremony. The commands of the Col-onel were very clear and distinct, and in this respect he

onel were very clear and distinct, and in this respect he has few equals.

Regimental and State decorations for long and faithful service were presented as follows: Regimental: Fifteen years' service—Capt. J. G. R. Lilliendahl, Battalion Adjt. R. J. Daly, 2d Lieut. David Lowenbein, Drum Maj. G. W. Brown, and Sergt. Josep Unger. Ten years' service—Q. M. Sergt. Daniel McCurdy, Sergt. A. R. Hudson, Pvt. T. R. Perham, and Pvt. Harry Wilcox. State: Class I, 29 years—Color Bearer Albert Wilkinson. Class II., 20 years—1st Lieut. Walter S. Bennett, Co. E. Class II., 15 years—Regimental Adjt. Stephen F. Hart, Sergt. Joseph Unger, Co. B. Class IV., 10 years—Inspr. of Rifle Practice Clement F. Kross, Pvt. Theodore R. Perham, Co. C; Pvt. Harry Wilcox, Co. H; Capt. John G. R. Lilliendahl, Co. C; Sergt. Arthur B. Hudson, Co. F; Pvt. Harry A. Beneke, Co. K, and Q. M. Sergt. Daniel McCurdy, Co. B. The non-commissioned staff, late in the evening, presented an elaborate silver table service to Drum Maj. George W. Brown in recognition of his long service and all-around good fellowship.

Marksman's decorations were also presented. Col. Bartlett, in a few well-chosen words; congratulating the regiment upon its excellent work at Creedmor the past year, in which it qualified 13 experts, 51 sharpshooters and 522 marksmen. A band concert and a dance concluded the entertainment.

SOUADRON A. NEW YORK-MAJOR C. F. ROE.

The annual mounted tournament of Squadron A held on the evening of Felk 18 in its armory, has always been The annual mounted tournament of Squadron A held on the evening of Feb. 18 in its armory, has always been an unusually attractive event, and this year was more so than ever. The preliminaries having all been decided previously, the night of the games brought only the pick of contestants into the ring, and the skill and daring shown demonstrated the thorough training the members of the squadron have had. The printed programme in pamphlet form containing many illustrations of interest was a very handsome piece of work, reflecting great credit on its projectors. The ceremonies of the evening were opened with a mounted drill by two platoons under Mai, Roc, the troopers appearing to the greatest advantage in their new Huzzar uniforms of blue. The drill proved a most enjoyable feature, and was executed in that smart and snappy manner which has made the squadron famous, and undoubtedly served as a valuable object lesson to aspiring troopers of some other organizations of more recent birth than Squadron A, who were present, looking for points. The novices got points not only from the drill, but from the athletic feats as well. A summary of the events follows: Head cutting—Some very dashing work was done by Corp, Parish. His horse took quite a bit of riding, but he sat down and sent him over the jumps without a mistake, while six imaginary heads—the full number—were cut. Artificer Judson fully deserved the honor of being second. These two troopers showed very superior swordsmanship and horsemanship. "Riding Double"—The feat consists of one man riding a horse bridled and saddled while another man vaults on the horse's quarters, at a walk, a trot, and a gallop, within one circuit of the ring. The men then change positions. This was a difficult task, but did not prove very exciting. The winners were Corp. Wendt and Sergt. Hammond.

The potato race was much more amusing and the winner, Pvt. Slade, had to do very smart work to get the naver.

very exciting. The winners were Corp. Wendt and Sergt. Hammond.

The potato race was much more amusing and the winner, Pvt. Slade, had to do very smart work to get the award, picking up all the "spuds" and duly depositing them in the basket at the other end of the ring in 1:24%. The second man, Pvt. Conduit, accomplished the feat in 1:31½. Some of the contestants did really remarkable things in the line of nearly landing on their heads in the tanbark from the back of their horses, and then recovering their balance.

After a Cossack drill the programme continued with the "spyer the hurdle, back to back" class, which proved the star event of the evening.

The final events were: "Low reach at a gallop," picking a handkerchief off the ground with the horse at a gallop, a novelty race, and a grand melee, with twelve men on a side. The Cossack drill was voted a great success, and at least equal to the performances of the registrate of Troop F, at the recent tournament at Madison Square Garden. The charges over a low hurdle in the middle of the ring, with the troopers standing in their shortened stirrups, especially brought down the house.

23rd NEW YORK .- COL. A. C. SMITH.

The 23d Regiment assembled for review and presenta tion of marksman's badges on Saturday evening, Feb. 20, 1897, at 8:15, and promptly at the hour named the Adjutant's call for battalion formation was sounded. The regiment presented a handsome appearance and

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paraded two battalions, each having five commands of 16 files. This, however, does not represent the number present for duty, some 40 odd files being left out of the formation. The battalions were formed in an excellent manner and turned over to Majs. Case and Stokes in splendid shape.

The regimental formation for review, which was in ince, was also handsomely executed. Ranks were at more opened and arms presented to Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, Gen. Insp. Rifle Practice, New York, who has the reviewing officer. During the review in line the men were, as usual, perfectly steady and motionless. The review in passage was about the finest that has seen witnessed in this armory in a long time.

The parade which followed the review was a very reditable ceremony all the way through. After the resoluted: The regimental team of 1896, consisting of Lieut. Col. De Forrest, Capt. C. D. Napier, Capt. R. Hoag, Capt. F. R. Wells, Capt. Hamilin, Lieut. Willard, Lieut. Hamilton, 1st Sergt. E. V. Howard, Sergts. Mustry and Major. Sergt. C. E. Bryant were awarded the 2d Brigade rize. Lieut. Col. De Forrest was awarded the Diver lagregate Medal for the highest aggregate score at Creedmor in 1896. The 23d Regiment Grand Gold Medal was awarded to Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B., for the highest qualification score at Creedmor in 1896. Co. G won he State prize for the highest figure of merit of any ompany in the Second Brigade—12 experts—92 sharp-hooters and 637 marksmen, making in all 741 qualified, at of a total of 762 officers and men on the rolls. When hese men were called to the front the ranks looked very hin, there being but 21 who did not qualify. It is a howing of which the organization may justly be proud. The music rendered by the band was accelent all through the evening.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

11th Separate Co., New York, will hold a drill reception Monday evening, March 1, 1897, at its ry, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Marksmen's badges will escated. There will be a drill at 8.15 and dancing 20

officers of the 7th Regiment of New Jersey, on 18, elected Charles Y. Bamford to be Colonel of giment, in place of W. H. Skirm, who recently l. Col. Bamford has been Lieutenant Colonel for years. He will be succeeded by Maj. A. J. Buck,

freehold. he campfire and stag of Co. A, 71 New York, Capt. citie, held on Feb. 20, proved an unusually atractive in and the warmth shed at the campfire is probably by some of the guests yet. There was a number of dlent artists, who furnished any amount of amuser to the boys. Among those fortunate enough to be ent we're Capt. Joyce, Lieut. Heindsman, and Lieut. and. The event was so successful that the company give another.

ideLeod. The event was so successful that the company asy give another.

The spring games of the 22d New York will be held in he armory on March 22. The present strength of the eigiment is 674 officers and men, a gain of 12 since the list of the month. 1st Sergt, Lawrence, of Co. C has een appointed a battalion Sergeant Major.

Co. D. 12th New York, Capt. Barnard, will hold an enertainment and reception at the armory March 2, and ater in the season some athletic games.

In order to protect an alleged murderer during trial at becatur, Ga., on Feb. 18, two companies of the 5th tegiment were ordered on duty at the Court House, in ommand of Maj. W. J. Kendrick.

Drills are very satisfactory in the 1st Battery, New fork, these times; attendance excellent; in fact, so good hat the battery has three different drills going at the ame time. Capt. Wendel, with one officer, has the nonominissioned officers (mounted) and drivers in one roomining them instruction in mounted battery drills, illus-

trating the same with miniature carriages; two other officers have four gun detachments at standing gun drill, and the fifth officer gives instruction (practical) in guard duty in the upper hall. Friday nights is for non-commissioned officers' theoretical and practical instruction. Thursday nights are devoted to calisthenics with music after Lieut. Butts's idea. Monday evenings, recruit drill. So it is plain the battery is putting in trill time. The battery expects to have its inspection in Van Cortlandt Park during the latter part of May, most likely going into camp there for three days.

The 2d Battery, New York, Capt. Wilson, celebrated Washington's Birthday by holding an entertainment and reception at Lenox Lyceum. An excellent variety programme, followed by a farce, was well received, after which there was dancing. Capt. David Wilson, assisted by Lieuts. Flanagan, Sherry, Jacobus and Koehler, received the guests, among whom were Gens. Louis Fitzgerald, Howard Carroll, M. O. Terry and Joseph D. Bryant; Colonel Ashley W. Cole, Capts. Barnard and Louis Wendel, Comdr. J. W. Miller and Capt. H. S. Satterlee, New York Guard; Maj. Gen. W. J. Plume and staff, of New Jersey; Maj. W. W. Chew and Adjt. Charles Lamb, of the State Invincibles of Pennsylvania; Maj. George Chappell and Judge Advocate R. S. Ransom, of the Old Guard, and Capts. Zalinski, Gilman, Johnston, Curtis and Brainard, U. S. A.

The 71st New York will take part in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington March 4, and the men are very enthusiastic over the trip. Q. M. Olyphant has secured a special train on the B. and O., and the regiment will leave via Liberty Street about 10 o'clock on the evening of March 3, and will arrive in Washington at 7 o'clock next morning. The men will make their headquarters in Washington at the armory of the Washington Light Infantry. After the parade the members of the regiment will attend the inauguration ball. They will start for home on the afternoon of March 3 has been set for 9 o'clock p. m., the regiment parading

weather.

In connection with the recent review of the 7th New York, it was stated among other things in referring to the rapidity of the formation that "the stated number of men at these ceremonies only report on the floor, thus saving the Adjutant the time and trouble of making an equalization." This is an error, as the usual equalization was made by Adjt. Weaver after the 1st Sergeants reported.

ported.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald reviewed the 8th Regiment, New York, on the evening of Feb. 22, and the event proved a very pleasant one. We reserve a more detailed account for another week.

The annual subscription ball of the 4th New Jersey held on Feb. 24 was one of the grandest military social events of the year, and the management was perfect, as usual.

researches of the year, and the management was perfect, as usual.

The First Signal Corps, New York, Capt Hedge, will hold a review and presentation of marksman's budges on Friday evening. March 5, in the Central Park Riding Academy. In April it is proposed to hold a military ball. Co. B. 71st New York, Capt. Hazen, will hold a minstrel entertainment and dance in he Harlem Opera House Hall Monday night, March 1.

The 47th New York, Col. Eddy, will be reviewed by ex-Maj, Gen. T. H. McGrath on Monday evening, March 8. A presentation of State Long Service Medals will also be made and a reception will be held.

The First Brigade New York, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, will parade at the dedication of the Grant Monument in April next.

Col. McCoskry Butt, of the 12th Regt, New York, is

Col. McCoskry Butt, of the 12th Regt. New York, is ery ill at his home. New Jersey is to have a military representation at the inaugural ceremonies at Washington both Houses hav-

A visit to the New Hampshire, at the foot of East 28th street, Headquarters of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, Comdr. J. W. Miller, on any of the drill nights of the several divisions, will prove of considerable interest. It is really astonishing the amount of work the men of the Naval Militia voluntarily perform as members of the naval branch of the State force. They not only have to learn a considerable portion of the marching movements of the land forces, as well as guard duty, but many other duties. The land troops have to learn some one particular branch of the service, while the Naval Militia have to learn pretty much of everything. Their duties include seamanship, infantry and thing. Their duties include scamanship, infantry and artillery drill, torpedo work, engineering, signalling and many other diversified duties incidental to scamanship. As an example of what the several divisions are doing the following schedule of the work performed by the 2d Division, at present in command of Lieut. Dimmock, the following schedule of the work performed by the 2d Division, at present in command of Lieut, Dimmock, will show how the time of the men is occupied. On the Tuesday evening drill of this command we found the several crews drilling as follows: One crew was engaged in boat drill, under sails and oars, armed and equipped for distant service, a large cutter being brought out on the spar deck for practice, which was manned by the crew just as if she lay in the water. A tent was pitched and some observation work accomplished, and a 1-pounder was mounted and dismounted. Another crew was busy exercising with broad sword, under a special instructor, and a third was busy on the gun deck in the artillery drill, while a fourth crew was engaged in marlinspike seamanship. Each of the crews took some fifteen or twenty minutes' practice in each duty. During the evening each crew eventually had practiced all the various duties. From 9.25 to about 10 o'clock the entire division then assembled armed and equipped as infantry. They took up the bayonet exercise, street riot drill, and extended order, formed as two companies. The signal men also practiced during the evening in two divisions. The men evinced great interest in their work, which they performed in a most intelligent and satisfactory manner. The progress in the hayonet exercise, which has only recently been taken up, was very commendable. The greatest of care is taken to have every man thoroughly instructed, and during the drills a petty officer is ordered to make a record of any men seen to be deficient in any pogition of the drill, and any such men found, are drilled specially in a squad by a petty officer. Boat drill is conducted by the exessynin. Captains of crews in artillery, infantry, and marlinspike seamanship under the supervision of commissioned officers. The State has certainly reason to be proud of this exceptional fine body of men, who would prove of the greatest value to the State in the event of trouble.

The following officers of the Naval Brigade atten

ing passed on Feb. 23 the bill introduced by Senator Voorhees appropriating \$7,100 to pay the expenses and authorizing the Governor to send such part of the Nationa Guard as he shall deem advisable. It is the understanding that the Second Regiment, of Paterson, will form the nucleus of the battalion.

NAVAL MILITIA.

United States District Attorney Bennett, of Brooklyn. began condemnation proceedings in the Federal Court Feb. 17, for possession of land on Fisher's Island to be used for fortifications.



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BIRTHS.

JOHNSON.—At Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 24, 1896, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Q. M. 19th Inf., twin daughters. McCAMMON.—At Vancouver Barracks, Feb. 8, 1897, to the wife of Capt. W. W. McCammon, 14th U. S. Inf.,

MARRIED.

BAIN-SNOW.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, 1 V., Feb. 17, 1897, Mr. Hugh Alexander Bain, of Ne York, to Miss Helen Luella Snow, niece of Comdr. 1 S. Snow, U. S. N.

BUGHER-LUDLOW.—The marriage of Mrs. Mary McLean Bugher, daughter of Mrs. Washington McLean, to Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., took place on the 15th of February, at the Washington residence of the bride's

mother.

HOOKER—HARSHBARGER.—At Ash Grove, Missouri, Feb. 16, 1897, Lieut. J. C. Hooker, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, to Miss Josie Harshbarger.

HOWZE—HAWKINS.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 24, 1897, 1st Lieut. Robert Lee Howze, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Anne Chiffelle Hawkins, daughter of Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20th U. S. Inf.

8HARPE—PAYNTAR.—At Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1897, Mr. Severyn B. Sharpe, son of Gen. G. H. Sharpe, and brother of Maj. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., to Miss Frances Payntar.

VON KETTELER—LEDYARD.—At Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1897, Baron V. August Von Ketteler, German Minister to Mexico, to Miss Mathilda Cass Ledyard, daughter of Mr. Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad, and formerly Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery.

WALKER-CHINN.-At Washington, D. C., Feb. 24,

1897, Mr. James W. G. Walker, son of Rear Adml, John G. Walker, U. S. N., to Miss Nina Chinn.

COLHOUN.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1897, Rear Adml. E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., retired, father of Paymr. S. R. Colhoun, U. S. N.

CUTTS.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1897, Mrs. Ellen O'Neale Cutts, mother of James M. Cutts, formerly Captain 11th U. S. Inf., and of Mrs. Williams, wife of Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., retired.

JOHNSON.—At New York City, Feb. 15, 1897, Chief Engr. John Johnson, U. S. N., retired.

LORAIN.—At Philipsburg, Pa., Mand Holt, wife of Harry McD. Lorain, son of the late Maj. Lorenzo Lo-rain, U. S. A.

rain, U. S. A.

MERRELL.—At 302 West 121st street, New York
City, Feb. 20, 1897, Capt. William Howard Merrell, U.
S. A., retired.

PARKER.—At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.,
Feb. 22, 1897, Lleut. Col. Francis Henry Parker, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

TESSON.—At St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22, 1897, Mrs.
Lucia Marotte Tesson, mother of Surg. L. S. Tesson,
in the S2d year of her age.

VINAL.—At Springfield, Ohio, on Wednesday, 17th
inst., Hon. Harvey Vinal, in the 90th year of his age,
father of Capt. W. H. Vinal, U. S. A.

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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, February 6, 1897.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 23, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 23, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, 12-000 pairs of drawers, 12,000 undershirts, also a quantity of bolts and nuts, iron pipe, pipetitings, hardware, tools, rubber fire hose, lamps and lamp fixtures. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U.S. N.

N.

S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1101 D. S. Mor gan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., February 1897.—Scaled proposals for harbor exception, and construction of timber and control of the property of the continuous contract, will be received in the contract of the cont

8. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th W., Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, led proposals for reconstruction o W., Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1897.sealed proposals for reconstruction of Pie
No. 4, of Aqueduct Bridge across Potoma
River at Georgetown, D. C., will be receive
here until 12 M., March 22, 1897, and the
ubility opened. Information furnished of
hopplication, CHAS, J. ALLEN, Major, Engri

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WITH THE COLORS.

Don't talk to me of city life!

Its case and pleasure places—
The white tents on the mountain spur,
The breathings of the pine and fir,
The clang of arms, the martial stir
All city joy surpasses.

Talk not of wives and cosy homes!
With children's voices calling;
Give me the bugles sounding clear,
The ringing squadron's swift career,
The firm blue bank of foot, and hear
The drum-beat proudly rolling.

Off love's sweet, shrinking, passion flower We brush the dews of sorrow, And woo its perfume, blithe and gay, From lips of red, or eyes of gray, Living and loving here, to-day, And God knows where to-morrow.

How wan the tarnish'd sunbeams seem In curtain'd parlors lying? But, oh! the sparks that dart and dance On saber blade and pennon'd lance, When past the marching columns glance Their banners bravely flying.

I'll none of death in some dim room
Pale forms around me grieving;
But let my spirit crack its shell
And outward soar on battle's swell,
So, be its route to heaven or hell,
This life was worth the living!
—WILLIAM STOKES.

The "Deutscher Reiter Zeitung" estimates that in 1862 France had 2,914,000 horses and in 1894 only 2, 807,042. Germany had 3,836,256 in 1892.

TROOPS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The representatives of the regular Army in the inau-gural parade on the 4th of March will be larger than on any such occasion in recent years. Orders have been issued for the following companies to repair to Washington in season, to take places in the line:

17th Regt. of Infantry, from Columbus Barracks, O. Battn. of Engineers, at Willets Point and West Point, Y.

Eight foot batteries of Artillery, from Washington Barracks, D. C., Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort McHenry, Md.

Four troops of Cavalry (6th Regt.), of Fort Myer, Va. Four troops of Cavalry (3d Regt.), Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Two light batteries of artillery, one from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and one from Washington Barracks, D. C.

The Government of Colombia has voted 6,000,000 francs for the purchase of more war ships. The Navy now consists of only one cruiser, the Cordoba, which was recently fitted out in New York and which turned out to be a failure; the gunboats Lapopa and Bayaca and the revenue cutters Narino and Hercules.

If men will follow the example of Sir Walter Raleigh, and burn tobacco, they should have sufficient consideration for themselves, and their friends, to use only the best. Charles Lamb said that if he were to offer a sacrifice to the devil it would be a pig stuffed with tobacco, probably on the principle of the man who in a storm at sea continually ejaculated, "Good Lord, good devil," anxious to be on good terms with whichever was the winner in the contest for his miserable soul. Provided that the tobacco

were good we should think that Lamb's offering might propitiate even the arch-enemy of mankind. As to good tobacco, where can you find better than in the Yale Mixture, made by the American Tobacco Company, successor to Marburg Bros. It is described as a gentleman's smoke, and is a delightful blend of St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Extra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Celebrated Brand "Pickings."

A newspaper man who has studied Speaker Reed closely says: "Mr. Reed takes frequent rests by calling members temporarily to the chair. But yesterday, for instance, was given over to motions for suspension of the rules. He was afraid of what might come up, so he would not trust another member with the responsibilities of the chair. Hour after hour of this ceaseless and monotonous strain wears out even his Titanic vigor. He becomes worn and abstracted. He is often jolly, and shakes with laughter in the chair, but now he is severe and formidable. The consulting clerk at his right hand has to tell him what the motion is. The weariness of rising to put motions is telling upon him, and by the time he brings down his gavel at 5:30 o'clock to declare the House adjourned, he would be about as dangerous for ordinary approach as a Kansas cyclone or a Rocky Mountain grizzly."

A dispatch from San Francisco reports that the new 10-inch rifle was fired for the first time on the bluff back of Fort Winfield Scott, Feb. 8. Three shots were fired. The first charge was 186% pounds, the second 250 pounds, and the last 280 pounds. Cast iron shot with chilled points, weighing 575 pounds, were used. With the limit allowed is 37,000 pounds. The firing was done by Lieut. John D. Miley, under whose supervision the great rifle has been mounted. Lieut. Babbitt of Benicin Arsenal had charge of taking the velocity.

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